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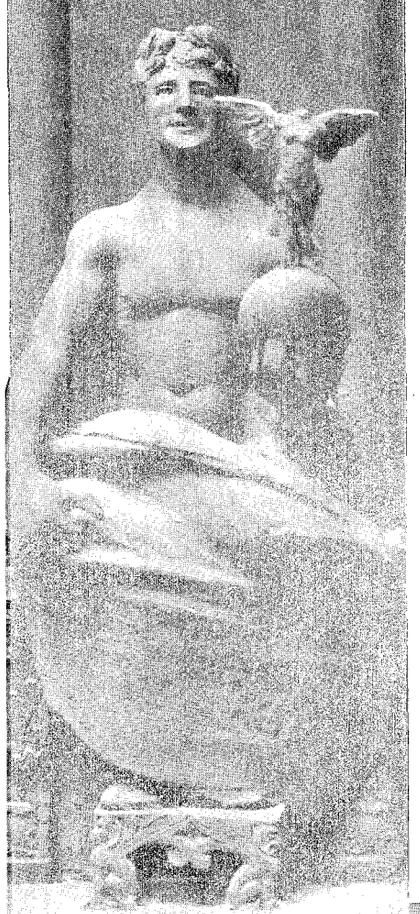

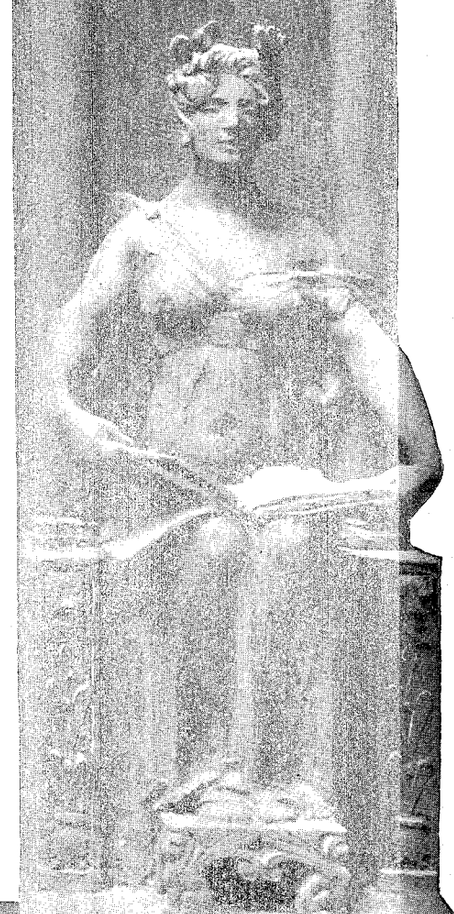

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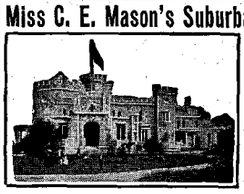

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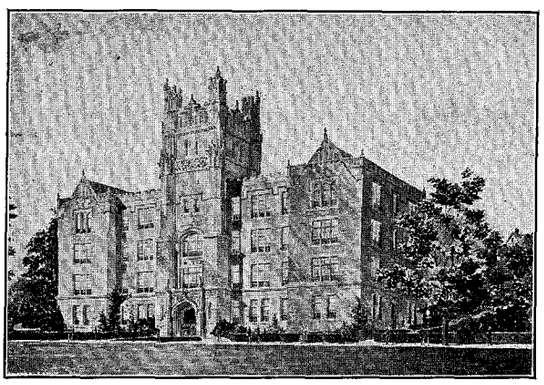

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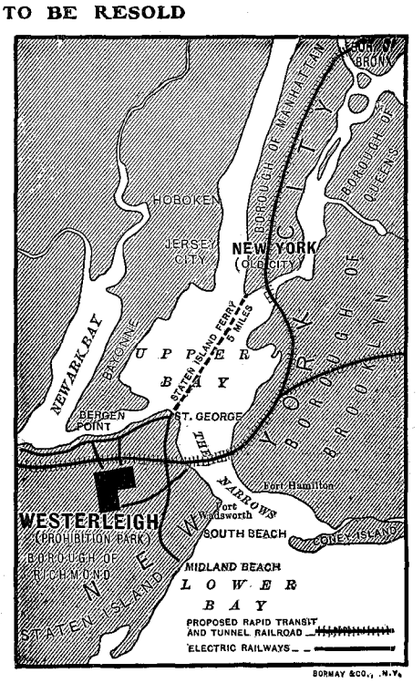

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

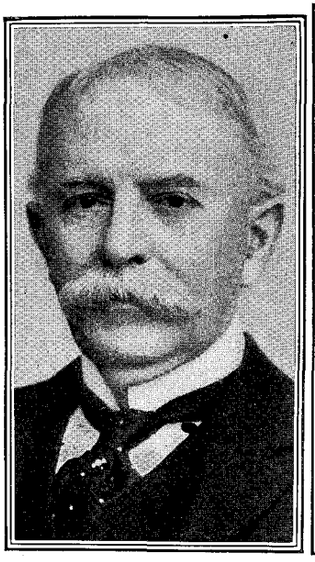
THE "EQUITABLE" BROIL.

NEARLY every city and village in the country, it is calculated, contains from one to several thousand people who are personally interested in the quarrel that is rending the great Equitable Life Assurance Society. On the one hand are the society's 600,000 policy-holders, with their millions of direct and indirect beneficiaries; and on the other are the railroads, banks, trusts, and other financial and commercial institutions which are closely related to the Equitable by financial ties. It is among the financial managers of the society that the present war is raging, and it is freely predicted that the unorganized and inert 600,000 will be the sufferers.

"No business corporation, no matter what its character, can long withstand a controversy in its management such as that going on among different interests in the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York," declares the Philadelphia *Press*, and "if not promptly adjusted, irretrievable harm is certain to be done." Such ugly rumors and charges as figure in this fight "must tend, sooner or later, to undermine public confidence in the very strongest and most reputable financial institutions," believes the Springfield *Republican*; and the New York *Sun* thinks "it is not too much to say that the welfare of the whole business, the entire system of life insurance, depends upon its outcome." The New York *Evening Post*, similarly, says that "these charges and recriminations are shaking men's confidence not merely in the Equitable, but in the management of insurance companies generally."

Many papers are calling for a thorough-going and public investigation of the Equitable's affairs, for the benefit of the policy-holders. "To attempt to cover up anything," says *The Post*, "will only make the public believe that things are worse than they really may be; a clean breast of everything is now the only recourse." The two chief opponents have each asked the New York State Superintendent of Insurance to investigate the company, and he has assigned Chief Examiner Vanderpoel to the task. *The World* objects to him, however, on the ground that "for ten years he has been in charge of the department's work in this city," and "if he did not know what was going on, he is unfit for his duties," while "if he did know the facts and concealed them, he is worse than unfit." Other papers make the objection that the New York State administration is too closely allied with ex-Governor Odell, whose friend and ally, E. H. Harriman, is one of the directors under fire. "There is reason to fear," remarks the Hartford *Times*, "that Hendricks, who is a New York politician, having formerly held the office of collector of the port, is now Harriman's friend, and that any investigation which he may conduct will not be as impartial as the circumstances of the case require."

Mr. Harriman, who is one of the most active of the society's directors and an untiring ally of young Mr. Hyde, has been a policy-



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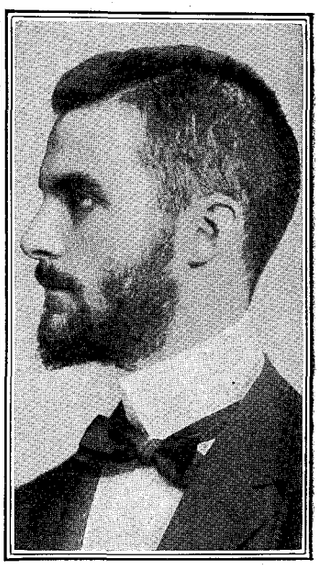
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,

President of the Equitable, whose effort to oust Hyde threatens to rend the society.



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JAMES HAZEN HYDE,

Charged with using the society's funds for speculation, dinners, trips to Paris, etc.

holder in the Equitable for only six or eight weeks, and does not deny the allegation that the only stock he has in the company is loaned to him by Mr. Hyde for voting purposes. Despite this small direct interest in the company, however, he is credited by the newspapers with tremendous power in its financial affairs. *The Sun* has it that the Equitable loaned Mr. Harriman $2,700,000 a few years ago on Union Pacific stock, and that the society invested nearly $18,000,000 in bonds of the Harriman roads in 1903, on a falling market. Mr. Harriman has been made a member of the committee from the directors "charged with the duty of thoroughly investigating and reporting upon the present management of the society." The charges brought against Mr. Hyde by the Alexander faction are that he has used the society's funds for balls, dinners, trips to Paris, etc., has carried out various financial deals without consulting President Alexander, and led a kind of life tending to bring doubt upon the society's conservatism and good management. Mr. Hyde denies the charges and accuses President Alexander of injuring the society by airing these false accusations in public. The Alexander faction are trying to oust

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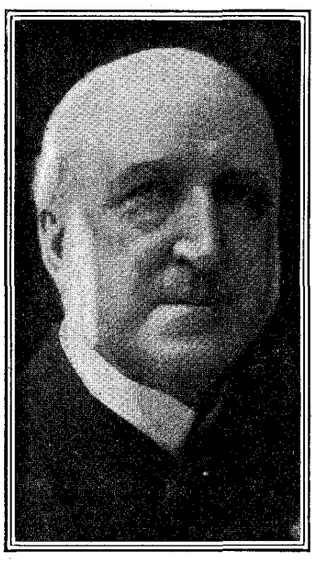

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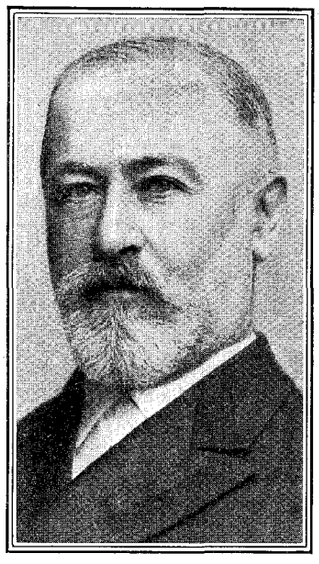
SENATOR DEPEW,

Friendly to Mr. Hyde, and trying to be peacemaker. *The Post* thinks his "rose water" is wasted.

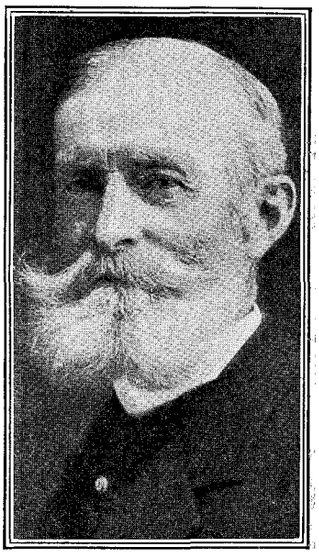
GAGE E. TARBELL,

A vice-president of the Equitable, and considered by some the real leader of the Alexander party.



JACOB H. SCHIFF.

An Equitable director who is charged with profiting by the sale of bonds and securities of the society.



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JOHN D. CRIMMINS,

Chairman of the Policy-holders' Mutualization Committee, whose friendly attitude toward Hyde leads the opposition to brand him as a "traitor."

PROMINENT FIGURES IN THE EQUITABLE FIGHT.

Mr. Hyde from the control of the company, but as he owns a majority of the stock, they are finding it a hard task. A scheme to "mutualize" the company by allowing the policy-holders to elect a majority of the board of directors has been agreed upon, but many seem to think that Mr. Hyde will still manage to retain control.

Mr. Hyde says, in a statement to the agents and policy-holders:

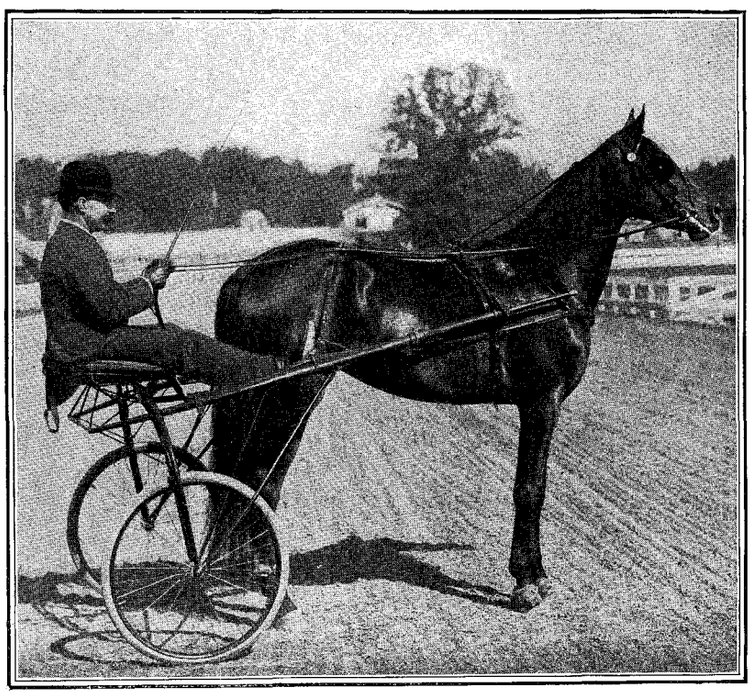
"The public press for several weeks past has been filled with scandalous charges relating to my conduct as a director and officer of the Equitable Society. These charges are false. They have their origin in an effort by individuals to obtain control of the Equitable Society and its assets. It is impossible for me to meet them and to have their falsity established in the newspapers, and as the only way to meet them I have requested the superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New York to make an immediate, thorough and drastic investigation of the entire management of the society.

"As to the granting of participation in the control of the society to policy-holders, I have, ever since the subject was first broached, expressed my willingness to have the stock left by my father voted by the trustees in whose hands he left it, in favor of granting such participation, and upon that subject I am in entire accord with the board of directors of the Equitable Society, with the New York policy-holders' committee, and with the superintendent of insurance of the State of New York.

"I do not control the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The stock left by my father, the founder of the society, is held by trustees, of whom the president of the society, James W. Alexander, is one. The only power of that stock is to elect directors, and as to that no question has ever arisen between the trustees and myself since my father's death. The Equitable Society is governed by a board of directors, most of whom were elected before my father's death and before I was of age. They are a body of men of the highest character and standing in the community.

"I have no official power in the society except such as the president of the society chooses to give me, and I have exercised no power except with his concurrence and for the benefit of the society itself.

"The management of the society during the brief period of my connection with it has been successful, prosperous, and in the highest degree beneficial, both to policy-holders and to the society. I challenge the fullest investigation of that management, including every official act of mine, and I ask the agents and policy-holders who have shared in the prosperity of the great institution built up by my father to form their judgment of me as well as of my associates upon the results of such an investigation, rather than upon irresponsible and sensational newspaper articles inspired by selfish personal interests. I believe that against any effort which may be made to continue controversy for personal ends this matter will shortly be disposed of with advantage to the society, and in the mean time I beg you to believe that your company never was stronger nor your interests safer financially than now."



E. H. HARRIMAN,

Whose influence in "Equitable" finance is compared by the New York *Sun* to the appointment of a wolf to be guardian of a sheepfold.

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"A policy-holder of the company" is quoted in the New York *Sun* as saying of the relations of Mr. Harriman to the State administration:

"We know that Mr. Odell dare not go back on Mr. Harriman, and, furthermore, we know that Mr. Harriman dare not go back on Mr. Odell. The triumvirate of Republican legislators at Albany and important State officers are entirely in the power of Harriman and Odell. As this fight goes on it will become necessary to tell how Harriman and Odell acquired this power over the ruling Republican legislators and the aforesaid State officers. Under such a condition of affairs the 100,000 policy-holders in the State of New York who in good faith have paid their premiums to the Equitable Society have little or no chance of repealing section 56 of the insurance law [which provides that a policy-holder can not sue an insurance company except through the attorney-general].

"In other words, these 100,000 policy-holders are at the mercy of Harriman and Odell and the coterie of Republican legislators and Republican State officers at Albany. There never was such a state of affairs in any State in the Union. Here we have paid our premiums for years, and from present appearances our money has been used, not to give us the dividends that are our due and which would have been paid by any properly conducted corporation, but a little clique of Harriman-Hyde directors in the society have shuffled our money among themselves to suit themselves for their own pecuniary benefit, and the dreadful part of the whole business is that our money has been juggled in this fashion by men who are only directors by the courtesy of Mr. Hyde, and by men who are not even policy-holders in the society.

"In other words, we are compelled to witness the spectacle of men using the society's funds for their own benefit and the benefit of their clique, these men not having even the grace to become policy-holders in the company. It is the most audacious and unthinkable system ever perpetrated in this country, and when we are compelled to add to it that the power of Harriman and of Odell over the Republican legislators and Republican State officers at Albany prevents us from obtaining any redress, well, it is a spectacle to make angels weep and devils laugh. But such a storm is brewing that no clique of Republican legislators or Republican State officers, no matter by whom controlled, will venture to face it."

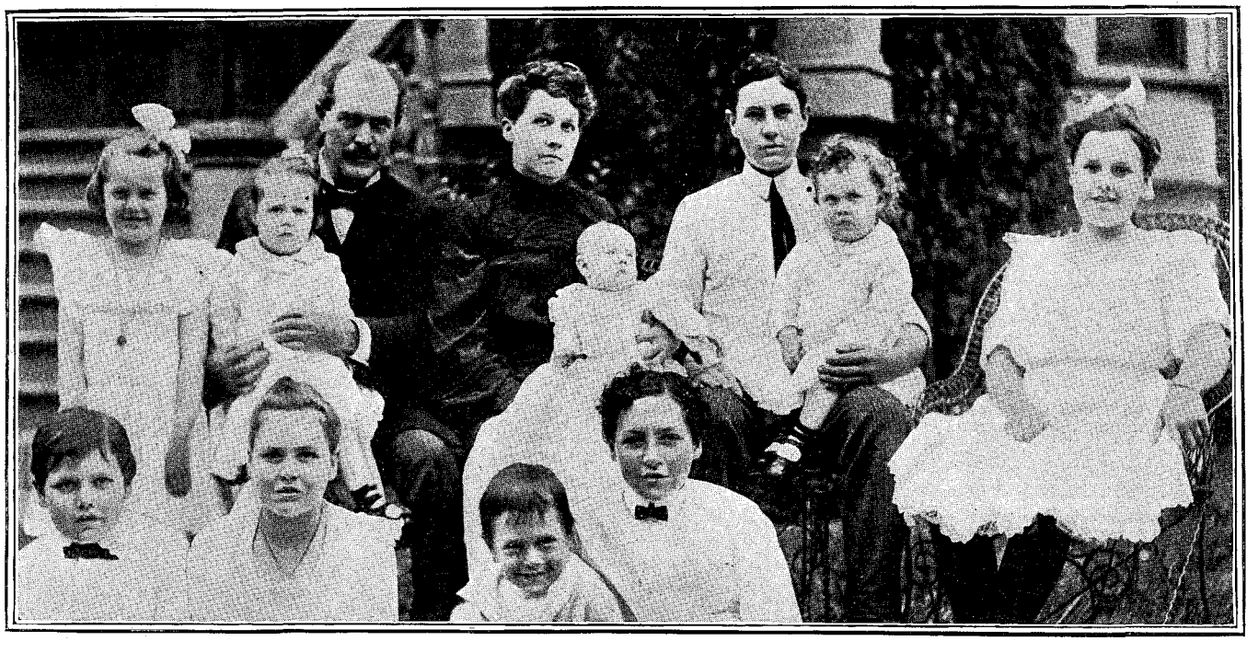
WHEN young Mr. Hyde reviews the embarrassing results of that famous dinner, he will be inclined to cuddle up to the conviction of Professor Atwater, of Wesleyan, that Americans eat too much.—*The Hartford Times.*

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP IN CHICAGO.

THE election of Judge Dunne (Dem.) to be mayor of Chicago on the issue of "immediate" municipal ownership of the street railways is interpreted by the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) as a "sharp warning to every public service corporation in the country." It is "possibly the last warning, added to those which in the last two years have sounded across the land like alarm-bells rung at night," says the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.); and the Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.) thinks the Chicago result "has a national significance," and "may be duplicated in other States and possibly in the nation at large." It "may be taken as a part of the general movement in the country against corporations," remarks the Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.), similarly, and it adds that Chicago's experiment "will be a tremendous one and will mean much for the cities of this country if it succeeds." "It is fortunate," observes the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.), "that the initial stages of the great experiment will be conducted under the direction of a man of the high character and sound judgment of Judge Dunne, who can be trusted to keep it free from the corrupting influence of the politicians."

Judge Dunne received about 160,000 votes, Mr. Harlan (Rep.) about 137,000, Mr. Collins (Socialist) about 20,000, and Mr. Stewart (Pro.) about 3,000. Last fall Chicago gave President Roosevelt a plurality of 110,000, and Governor Deneen (Rep.) a plurality of 114,000. Mr. Harlan's defeat is attributed largely to the opposition of Republican voters who had been alienated by his political independence and by his fights with the Republican machine. The Prohibitionists, too, considered him friendly to the liquor interests; and the negro voters, normally Republicans, favored Judge Dunne on account of his attitude toward their race. Both candidates favored municipal ownership, but Judge Dunne's promise of "immediate" ownership is thought to have carried the greater weight with the voters. In a statement after the election Judge Dunne seems to take a more distant view. He says:

"It is the greatest victory municipal ownership ever won in this country. Every pledge that I made during the campaign will be solemnly kept. Chicago wants municipal ownership, and during



Courtesy of *Collier's Weekly.*

CHICAGO'S NEW MAYOR AT HOME.

The Washington *Times*, in discussing the causes of Mayor Dunne's success, says: "Then came the strongly sentimental issue of anti-race suicide, Judge Dunne being the proud father of thirteen children. Even tho they could not all vote for him, they proved royal vote-getters, and his triumph became assured. It revealed President Roosevelt's theory as a valuable campaign slogan for any party, and in a cosmopolitan city like Chicago it caught the popular fancy."

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my tenure of office it will be my aim to bring about such a condition as rapidly as possible.

"It will be necessary to proceed in this direction with a great deal of care. First, I will appoint a corps of expert engineers to make a careful survey of all the street railways in the city, so that we will know just how the city, when it secures control of the lines, will be able to handle the proposition. This will take time, but I believe that before many months you will see the city of Chicago owning and operating at least one street railway line.

"The traction question depends in a great measure on the action of the courts, but in cases where legal proceedings are pending I will endeavor to bring about an immediate settlement. Of course it will be years before the city will come into possession of all the street railway franchises in Chicago, but we will gradually assume control of the different lines, and in time I sincerely believe the day will come when the people will control the entire street railway system of the city."

The Chicago *Chronicle* (Rep.) remarks that "the Republicans of Chicago have once more shown that they prefer a Democrat to a Republican for mayor," and the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) also attributes the result to Republican disaffection. Mr. Hearst, who used his newspaper influence in Chicago for the successful candidate, says, in a signed editorial in his New York papers:

"The people of America can govern themselves, and they are fit to govern themselves. They have not delegated their powers of government to any financial oligarchy. The great city located in the heart of this nation has told the agencies of corruption that their day in Chicago is over. From all of the great cities that message will be sent, and before many years shall have passed the people's property will really belong to the people."

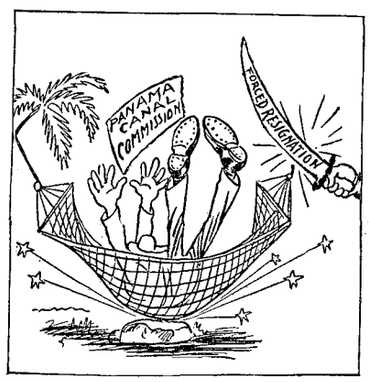
The New York *Times* (Dem.), which does not believe in municipal ownership of street railways, as may be inferred, entertains the following picturesque opinion of America's second city:

"It is notorious that in this great city of the West a large portion of the electorate is in a semi-wild state so far as economic theory and practise are concerned. That class of Chicago voters gives eager ear to every visionary, every faddist, every radical, every hair-brained professional friend of man who talks to them about trusts and wealth. At bottom the impulse that moves them is to be found in the Socialist doctrine, 'Give everybody everything.' The dim notion that if the city owns the street railway passengers will be carried for nothing would no doubt on cross-examination be revealed as the actuating motive with many of Judge Dunne's supporters.

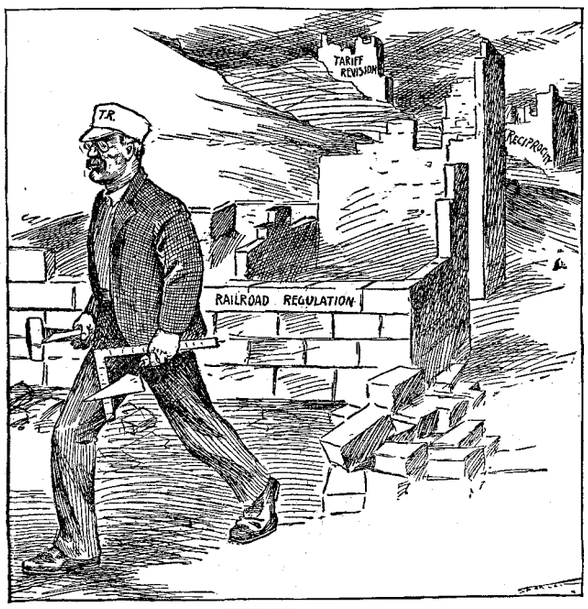
"It is a beautiful experiment upon which Chicago has entered. The result will be instructive. The municipality will be called upon to expend an enormous sum of money, and somebody must pay the bills. The paying of the bills is the one thing that a Socialist dislikes to think about."

THE NEW PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION.

THE only criticism of the President's reorganized Panama Canal Commission comes from a few of the newspapers that have been denouncing, all along, his usurpation of power; but it is the method of the President, not the personnel of the commission, that brings out these objections. In fact, the selections are so good that many of the papers can almost see the dirt flying on the isthmus even now. "In the reorganization of the Panama Canal Commission President Roosevelt has shown himself an adept in the art of twisting an inconvenient law, which Congress refused to repeal at his request, so as to attain the ends which he has in view," remarks the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.); and the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) thinks that "it must grate sadly on the sensibilities of Congressmen to observe the cool self-sufficiency with which President Roosevelt is proceeding to accomplish, as near as may be, by executive order what they failed to provide by legislative process." Mr. Roosevelt had for a long time looked on the recent Canal Commission as a cumbersome affair, and it has been known that he desired a commission of only three men. The law provided for seven, and he was, therefore, required to appoint that number. But after looking over the appointees and their instructions, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) declares that tho he acted within the law he has practically made a commission of three. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) remarks that "four of these seven will be little more than figureheads, and the substantial responsibility for the construction of



END OF A SOFT SNAP.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.



UNFINISHED CASTLES.
"He is a man who must have a new plaything in the line of national problems about once in so many days."—Walter Wellman's despatch to the Chicago *Record-Herald*.
—Spencer in Mr. Bryan's *Commoner*.

BRINGING THE OLD SHIP INTO A SAFE HARBOR.
—Spencer in Mr. Bryan's *Commoner*.

BRYAN VIEWS OF ROOSEVELT.

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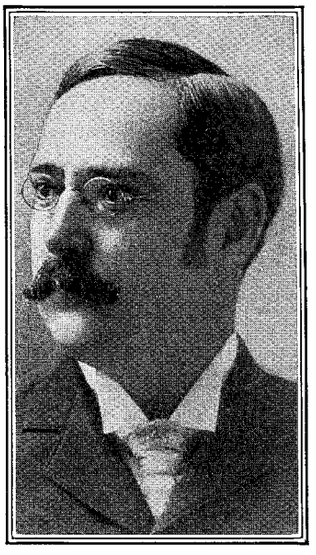
THEODORE P. SHONTS,

President of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad. "A thoroughly trained and practical engineer whose whole life has been spent in the management of large enterprises," says the Kansas City *Journal*.

CHARLES E. MAGOON.

"Probably no servant of American expansion has contributed . . . more of sound judgment, sagacious policy, and unassuming but efficient industry than Judge Magoon," says the New York *Sun*.



JOHN F. WALLACE,

Chief Engineer on the old commission, who, in the words of the Baltimore *Herald*, "has shown himself to be a big man, in every way qualified to boss the job."

MASTER SPIRITS OF THE CANAL COMMISSION.

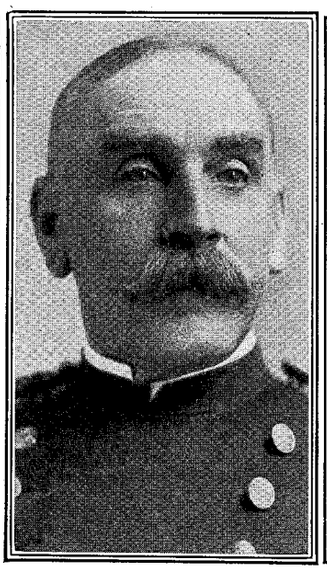
the canal will be imposed upon the other three, each of whom will be the head of one of the three executive departments which the President has directed to be organized."

The new commission is composed as follows, the first three named being the executive committee: Theodore P. Shonts, president of the "Clover Leaf" railroad system, chairman; Charles E. Magoon, who was general counsel of the recent Commission, governor of the canal zone; John F. Wallace, retained as chief engineer; Rear-Admiral M. T. Endicott, U. S. N.; Brig.-Gen. Peter C. Hains, U. S. A., retired; Col. Oswald H. Ernst, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; and Benjamin M. Harrod, reappointed from the late commission. According to President Roosevelt's letter of instruction to the members, Mr. Shonts is to be general manager with supreme authority; Mr. Wallace will plan and execute the engineering features, and Mr. Magoon will direct the civil affairs of the canal zone and serve as legal adviser for the Commission. Mr. Shonts's salary will be $30,000, that of Mr. Wallace $25,000, and that of Judge Magoon $17,500. The other four members will receive $7,500 each. "In selecting the new Panama Commission," says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "the President has radically departed from the theory which guided him in choosing the first. For engineering experts, it is evident that he has determined to substitute driving men of business."

The President has arranged for the Commission to meet four

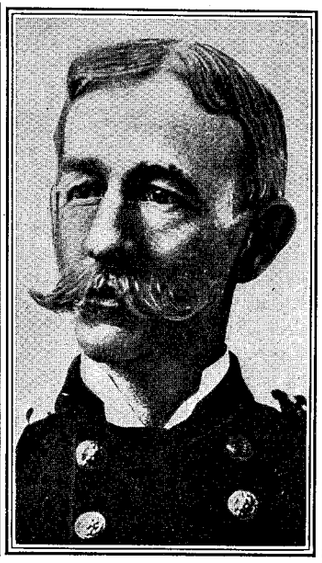
BENJAMIN M. HARROD.

A member of the old commission, who has had much experience as a civil engineer. He superintended the reconstruction of the New Orleans drainage system in 1895 and is now a member of the Mississippi River Commission.



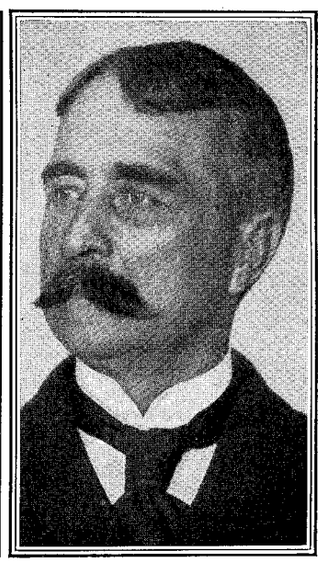
COL. OSWALD H. ERNST.

He was a member of a former Isthmian Canal Commission, for some years after 1899. "His ability is well recognized," says the Cleveland *Leader*.



REAR-ADMIRAL M. T. ENDICOTT.

"That he will do little actual work," says the Washington correspondent of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "is evidenced by the fact that he will hold his old place in the navy department."



BRIG.-GEN. PETER C. HAINS,

An active opponent of the sea-level canal idea, who has been connected with isthmian canal affairs for many years.

MINOR MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION.

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times a year on the isthmus to adopt plans and transact business, but when not in session all its powers shall be invested in the executive committee. The engineering reports and plans bearing on the question of a lock canal or sea-level canal are to be submitted to a board of consulting engineers composed of nine civil engineers, who are to be appointed by the President. Mr. Shonts, Mr. Wallace, and Judge Magoon must live on the isthmus, and are required to hold regular meetings each week throughout the year.

TAXING "WALL STREET" AND THE TAX DODGERS.

THE direst results are predicted by the financial and real-estate papers in New York City to happen when the new stock- and mortgage-tax laws go into effect. *The Financier* foresees the diversion of millions of dollars of capital to other cities, the depreciation of the value of real estate, and the stunting of New York's growth as a great financial center; and *The Financial Age*, *The Wall Street Journal*, and other commercial papers have a no more cheering outlook. *The Sun* thinks the Albany legislators are the victims of "economic ignorance" and "political madness," *The Journal of Commerce* doubts their possession of intelligence or moral sense, and *The Times* almost despairs of the virtues of democracy. Such performances "almost inevitably tend to bring a representative form of government into contempt," says *The Times*, and they show that the ideal theory of democracy is, in a case like this, a "wildly, howlingly, incredibly absurd theory."

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GOVERNOR HIGGINS, OF NEW YORK,

Who is accused of "jamming" the stock-tax and mortgage-tax laws through the legislature.

The World, however, is glad that "stock-gambling" is to be taxed, and says that "the objections of the gamblers need not be taken too seriously." The mortgage-tax law it considers imperfect, but it remarks that "as it stands it is a firm first step away from a perjury-producing system." The Brooklyn *Standard Union* thinks "there will be little objection to the stock transfer tax outside of Wall Street"; and the Boston *Transcript* remarks that "there is no reason why we should complain in this city of such proceedings," for "the result will mean more business for Boston." *The Transcript* does not blame the "up-State" legislators for saddling these taxes upon New York City, for "the up-country element is entitled to its innings," as "it was swept off its feet by the referendum upon the thousand-ton barge canal, and it has been looking for ways to get even."

The new laws which occasion all this outcry provide for a tax of $2 on every transfer of 100 shares of stock, and fix a five-mill tax on all new mortgages. The mortgage tax replaces the personal tax on such property, and is lighter than the personal tax, so that one might suppose it would be welcomed by mortgage holders. Instead, however, it is vigorously denounced, an attitude that is explained by the daily papers as being due to the almost universal custom of "swearing off" personal taxes. The mortgage holders, in other words, prefer a heavy tax that can be "sworn off" to a lighter one that can not be dodged. The mortgage-tax law aims to prevent the mortgage holder from passing the tax along to the borrower, by providing that any such agreement shall render the mortgage void, but it is freely predicted that this will be accomplished indirectly by the charge of a higher rate of interest. About $500,000,000 in mortgages are recorded in New York State every year, and the revenue from the tax is expected to amount to about $2,500,000 a year. The stock-transfer tax is expected to produce about $3,500,000 a year.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

REPUBLICAN and Democratic newspapers all agree that Mr. Roosevelt's vacation trip to the West and Southwest is well earned, but the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) incidentally reminds him that he might also give the country a rest and not discuss in his addresses "questions of which, for some time to come, the people at large have heard more than enough." The President will be absent from the Capital for nearly two months. The greater part of the time will be spent in the wilds of Colorado, where he will hunt big game. In the itinerary of the trip brief stops were provided for on the way to San Antonio, Tex., where the President attended the reunion of the Rough Riders. "He has chosen a good tour," says the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.), "not merely to 'make himself solid'—for that he does not need—but to stir up the sentiment of union and nationality and good feeling, under which any lingering sectionalism must disappear." The Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.) remarks:

"For weeks to come President Roosevelt will hold his plans of imperial conquest in abeyance; he will issue no orders for the annexation of Santo Domingo or Haiti, nor will he order any American army of invasion to advance through the passes that guard the approaches to President Castro's capital at Caracas. Ambition is laid aside for the time being; the free, clear air of prairie and mountain will inflate his lungs and quicken his blood, and for a few weeks he will forget that he ever aspired to be an emperor. If Japan and Russia wait for his mediation before agreeing upon terms of peace, they will have to keep on fighting a few weeks longer, for our President has matters of more immediate moment to engross his attention than the marches and counter-marches of the rival hosts in Manchuria. He's loaded for b'ar."

Wherever a brief stop was made on the railroad journey the President made a speech. It is noted, however, that he confined his remarks chiefly to the topics of race-suicide and good citizenship. He made special efforts, too, to address a few words to the school children in the crowds. At Louisville the President received an impressive and cordial reception. Governor Beckham, in introducing the President, said: "We look forward to him during the next four years, as the ruler of this Republic, to obliterate the last faint line of sectional differences that may exist in this country." To this the President replied:

"As the Governor has so well said upon all the important questions, the questions that infinitely transcend mere partizan differences, we are fundamentally one. For in the question of foreign and internal politics, the points upon which there can be no proper division on party lines infinitely exceed in number those upon which there can be such division, and, Governor Beckham, I shall do all that in me lies to justify the hope to which you have given expression and to try to show myself the President of all the people of the United States. . . . Now we are all one, and as a united people we have the right to feel the same pride in the valor of the man who conscientiously risked his life in the Confederate uniform that we have in the man who fought in the blue. And as I passed by your ranks, oh, my friends in gray, to-day and saluted the flag of our common country, held up by a man in the gray uniform, I felt that, indeed, we are one, and that we have been able to show mankind that the greatest war of the century can be followed by the most perfect union that any nation now knows."

None of the newspapers, so far as we have seen, take up the question whether the President should pay his railroad fare; but in some quarters the query has been raised whether he ought to

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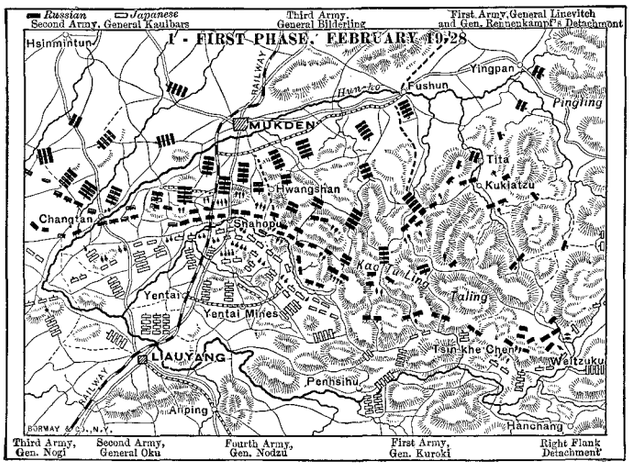
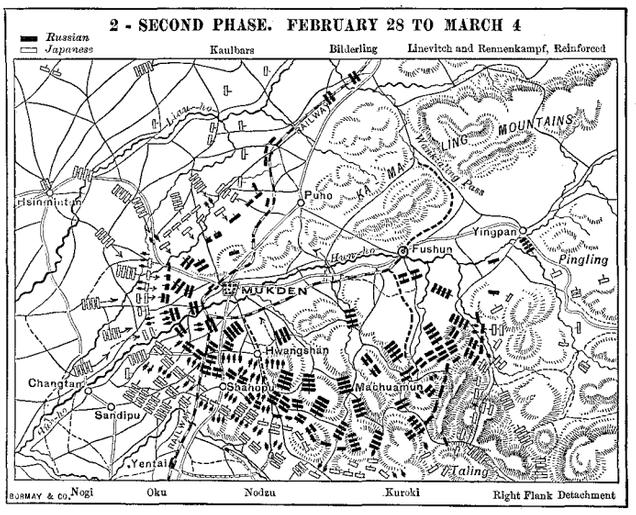
engage in any recreation which involves a considerable degree of personal risk. "This is largely a question for the President to decide," replies the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.). "He can not fail to understand that perilous enterprises in which, as a citizen, he might engage without hesitation, ought not to be regarded too lightly when the safety of the nation's Chief Magistrate is involved. Mr. Roosevelt is an excellent horseman, a good rifleman, and an athlete. Such a man ought to be able to take care of himself in any surroundings."

PLANS OF THE BATTLE OF MUKDEN.

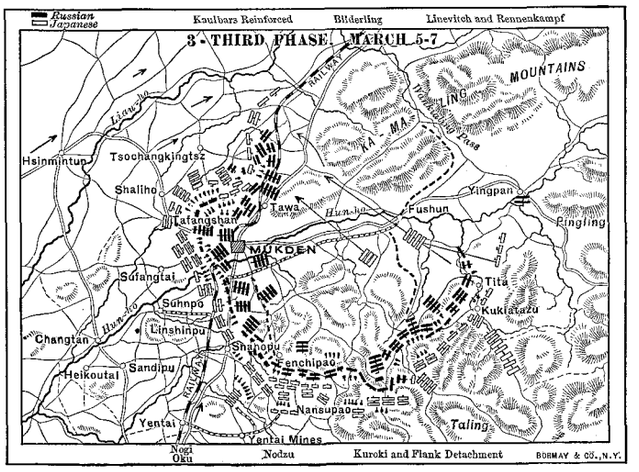
WHILE it is likely to be years before the military reports at St. Petersburg and Tokio will be studied out and set forth in their final and authoritative form by the historian, the military correspondent of the London *Times* has received such a quantity



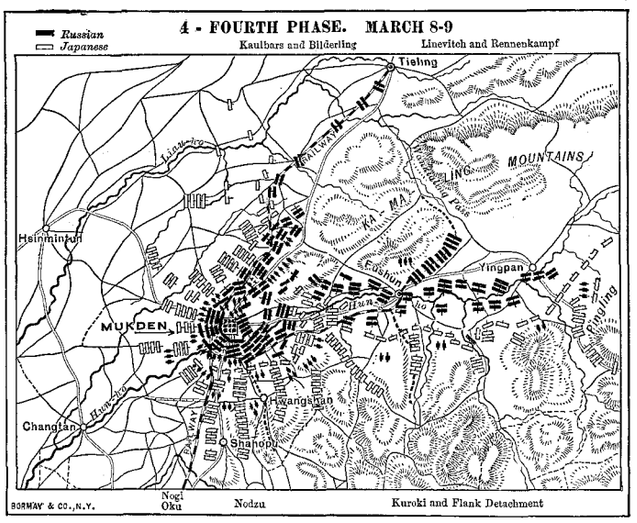
of information through army channels as to make him feel justified in drawing the accompanying plans of the battle of Mukden, a battle which lasted fifteen days, exclusive of the pursuit, and "a battle destined to take rank with Austerlitz, Waterloo, and Gravelotte, and to be reckoned among the greatest and most decisive of



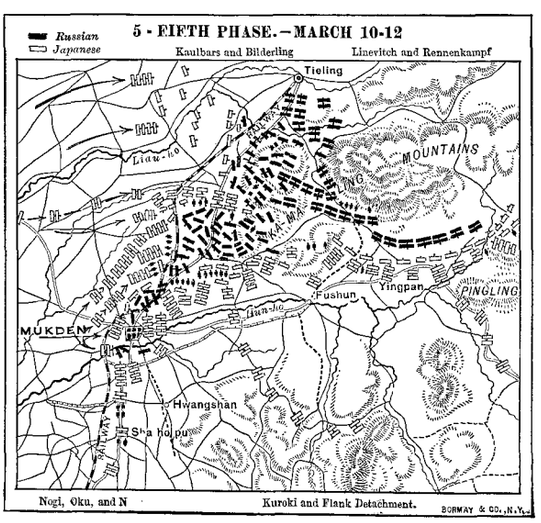
modern times." From his diagrams and description, which are republished in the New York *Times*, it appears that in the first phase of the battle Kuroki and Nodzu attacked the Russian left and center, "to beckon the Russian forces to this side." Then, in the second phase, Oku and Nogi made a vigorous and rapid attack on the Russian right, forcing Kaulbars to swing backward and face to the west. During this brilliant movement Kuroki and Nodzu, by heavy assaults, engaged the attention of two-thirds of the Russian army and prevented the despatch of reinforcements to Kaulbars. In the third phase the Russian left and center were drawn back and Kaulbars was heavily reinforced, but Nogi's line "was meanwhile extending more and more to the north of Mukden and assuming the character of envelopment." By March 8, as seen in



the fourth plan, the Russian army was in a "horrible situation." Linevitch, on the Russian left, was unharmed, but at Mukden "the situation was fast becoming impossible." Kuropatkin "made a



most gallant effort to break clear," and made an attack so fierce as to cause serious disquiet at the Japanese headquarters, but on March 9 he received the disastrous news that his line had been



penetrated twenty versts east of Mukden. The battle then rapidly developed into the situation presented in the fifth plan, Nogi

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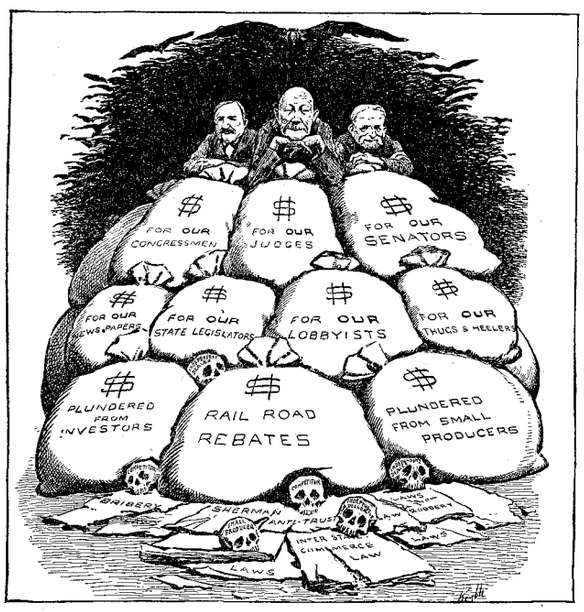
bestrode the main line of Russian retreat, cutting off all the roads leading northward from Mukden, and a large part of the Russian army "was forced to abandon its carriages and to escape over the hills in disorder." "Linevitch alone retained his formations, and, showing a bold front to Kuroki, appears to have retired in échelon from his right, covering, to a certain extent, the rout of the remainder of the armies." It would appear that Linevitch's resistance of Kuroki throughout the battle prevented the success of the Japanese surrounding movement and saved the Russian army. A despatch from Harbin says that "complete returns received at headquarters give the total Russian losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners at the battle of Mukden as 107,000."

STANDARD OIL'S DEFENSE.

THE reply of the Standard Oil attorney to Mr. Rockefeller's critics seems a very cheering omen to the New York *Globe*, which thinks "it indicates a determination to fight for the privilege of giving away money," a determination that ought to be encouraged. "It is even conceivable," adds *The Globe*, that Mr. Dodd's plea "will have the effect of loosening other purse-strings that have



"GENTLEMEN, WE ARE READY."
—Kemble in *Collier's*.

hitherto been drawn against all appeals, lest their owners be looked upon as persons who are conscious of their unworthiness to bestow benefactions." Mr. Dodd's argument is, in brief, that the Standard Oil Company has not taken any railroad rebates since the Interstate Commerce law forbade the practise, and is therefore guiltless in the eyes of the law. "Prior to the enactment of the Interstate Commerce law," he says, "the rebate system was universal . . . the Standard did not invent this system; it found it existing and could not do business without submitting to it." The stories about the immense sums received by the Standard in rebates he brands as untrue, and says that there was so much secret rate-cutting that "the Standard often found that its competitors had been paying less rates than it paid." And furthermore, "the public obtained the advantage of the low rates received." Since the enactment of the Interstate Commerce law, forbidding rebates, the Standard has obeyed it in every particular."

The New York *Press* replies that Mr. Dodd's argument "does not defend the secret rebate on *moral* grounds, but only on *legal* grounds," and remarks that "it is the same defense that the thief makes when he sets up the statute of limitations as a bar to imprisonment." "According to this logic, if highway robbery is prevalent in any community, the strong man who fails to take his neighbors by the throat and empty their pockets is following an impossible counsel of perfection," argues the New York *Evening Post;* and *The Times* says similarly: "It is plain that this argument is not more available for Rockefeller than for Cain. There was no prohibition against murder when Cain perpetrated his. If the Cain estate still subsisted and were in a condition to hire ethicists, it could make quite a plausible case in favor of the founder of the estate as the victim of an *ex post facto* law, contrary to the Constitution of the United States." "All that the Standard Oil defense proves," declares *The World*, "is that a seemingly invulnerable hide has finally been penetrated by the arrows of public opinion." Mr. Lawson seizes the occasion to telegraph his views of the case to the newspapers. He advises Mr. Rockefeller to consult his Bible, makes a misquotation himself, and then says that altho up to now the people "have only refused tainted Standard Oil money," they may get irritated, and conclude to take it all.

The Wall Street Journal thinks the Standard is making a herculean effort to get away from its past, but it believes that its present is within the law. It remarks:

"We doubt very much whether this statement of Mr. Dodd's can be controverted. We doubt very much whether the forthcoming report of Commissioner Garfield will show it to be untrue. The offenses of the Standard Oil Company are past offenses. Whether its acceptance of rebates can in ethics be justified on the plea that it did only what others were doing and that this was necessary in order to do business at all, may be left for the moralist to decide. Business men generally will say that that is a pretty good answer. That the Standard should now welcome the prohibition of rebates may be regarded by some as due to the high character of its management which desires to do business on a basis of absolute equality to all, or it may be regarded by others as simply due to the fact that having built up its monopoly on rebates, it is perfectly willing now that the system by which its wealth was created should be abolished in order that no possible competitor should be able by this means to get the better of it in the future."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SANTO DOMINGO ought either to change its name or wear its halo at a less rakish angle.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

THE announcement that Oyama is advancing makes any mention of what the Russians are doing superfluous.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

THERE is a great field for the Santo Domingo Improvement Company if it lives up to the improvement part of its name.—*The Baltimore Sun.*

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD smiled at the suggestion that Japan wants the Philippines. Lord Charles has seen them himself.—*The Dallas News.*

JAPAN'S desire that Russia shall build no more battle-ships for a long term of years is certainly humane and magnanimous.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

NICHOLAS says he can not sign a treaty of peace and remain Czar. Naturally he continues to think Russia should prefer a Czar.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

IF the Asphalt Trust is as bad in South America as it is in this country, we ought to send down a few battle-ships to protect the Venezuelans.—*The Baltimore Sun.*

MR. ROCKEFELLER might bring the case to a climax by offering Kansas a present of money with which to build her independent oil refinery.—*The New York American.*

ANOTHER reason for the high price of meat is that the beef trust has to send its bookkeepers to Europe every time the grand jury meets in Chicago.—*The Washington Post.*

"SHOULD idiots be killed at birth?" asks a curious clergyman. Sometimes you don't find it out till they are grown up and get to asking fool questions.—*The Houston Chronicle.*

"OYAMA stands with Napoleon," says a Japanese official. Remembering where Napoleon stands, the Russians doubtless wish that Oyama was with him.—*The Washington Post.*

MINISTER of Finance Witte's papers have been seized by the Russian authorities. If he were in the Philippines we should ask, from force of habit, how much he was short.—*The Manila Times.*

ONE of Mr. Bryan's favorite lectures is on "The Value of an Ideal." It is no wonder Mr. Bryan values ideals. Several times in his career he has been up against the real.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

MRS. CHADWICK'S sentence of ten years in prison may be reduced by good behavior to eight years and four months. A little good behavior in the last few years would have saved her all the sentence.—*The Washington Post.*

THE Czar insists that he wants Admiral Rozhdestvensky to try conclusions with Togo. It is more than probable that Togo has a conclusion that will fit Rozhdestvensky as tho it were made to order.—*The Washington Post.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

MASCAGNI'S NEW DRAMATIC OPERA, "AMICA."

HAS Pietro Mascagni scored another success, one promising to rival if not eclipse that of his "Cavalleria Rusticana," one of the most popular of the contemporary contributions to the operatic stage? Since that intense and powerfully realistic little "music drama" was produced, Mascagni has published several operas; but none has appealed either to managers or to the public, and none has become part of the modern repertory. According to French critics, however, "Amica," a "dramatic poem in two acts," first presented at Monte Carlo on March 16, is certain to take its place beside "Cavalleria," if not to be ranked even higher from a musical and artistic point of view. Its music is declared to be finer and more beautiful, its orchestration more colorful and richer, and its main thematic material more original and more charming.

The "poem" deals with simple people in a simple environment. In this respect it is to be classed with "Cavalleria." It was written by Paul Berel, a Frenchman. The plot is not complicated, but it is so treated as to give the composer ample opportunity for the display of his gifts and powers. In an account by Charles Joly in the Paris *Figaro* the story of "Amica" is summarized as follows:

"A rich Piedmont farmer, a widower, wishes to get rid of his niece, Amica, whose presence has become embarrassing to him on account of his disposition to make his new servant, Magdelone, the mistress of the whole place. He has on the farm a poor boy, Giorgio, who is sickly and shy, and who is in love with Amica. He determines to make his niece the wife of this youth. She, however, is in love with Rinaldo, Giorgio's brother, a strong, manly, handsome youth, who had once worked on the farm, but whose independence had led to his dismissal. Rinaldo guards cattle in the mountains, and is seldom seen in the village.

"Amica naturally refuses to marry Giorgio, and the old farmer, finding his insistence vain, angrily drives her out of his house. Giorgio implores her to accept him, but she turns a deaf ear to his pathetic pleading. She sends for Rinaldo and informs him of the situation. Will he take her away? She will accompany him to his crude, comfortless mountain hut. He hesitates at first, then yields, for he reciprocates Amica's love, and they depart.

"Magdelone has seen them together; she does not know Rinaldo, and she hastens to tell the scorned Giorgio that Amica has escaped with another. Giorgio arms himself, decides to intercept the lovers, and to kill his rival. A terrible storm is raging; the roads are deserted; Giorgio makes a short cut and waits for the pair in a hollow whither the rain water rushes down in torrents.

"When they approach, Giorgio recognizes his brother in Amica's companion. The tenderest affection has always united the two brothers, and Giorgio, instead of lifting his arm, collapses and falls to the ground unconscious. As a matter of fact, Rinaldo did not know that it was his brother Amica had been urged to marry; she had feared to tell him the truth, knowing the strength of his devotion to the timid, delicate, sickly Giorgio.

"He reproaches Amica; he would never have consented to play the part of his brother's rival. He now entreats Amica to return with Giorgio; he is ready to renounce her for the sake of his weaker brother; she must give him up and be generous and self-sacrificing. He is robust, he will seek peace and resignation in the mountains, while Giorgio would not survive the loss of the hope of possessing her love. He leaves her there, crushed, overwhelmed with grief. She protests and attempts to follow him. She traverses the torrent, scales rocks, hurries on to overtake him; but her strength becomes exhausted, and she falls into the ravine and disappears under the raging waters."

The score is full of contrasts. There is music descriptive of the natural surroundings of the drama—the quiet life of the villagers, the sounds from the mountains. The storm scene is realistic and climacteric, but the author's best work, M. Joly finds, is in the passionate and lyrical "numbers" sung by Amica, Giorgio, and Rinaldo. Amica's song, "I take refuge in your arms," is the gem of the first act, and Rinaldo's aria in the farewell scene is the most melodious in the opera. Some pages, in their intensity and dramatic force, are almost too violent for musical expressiveness, continues the critic; but, on the whole, there is reserve, respect for form and "science" in the score, and the orchestration shows a decided gain in richness, breadth, and appropriateness over that of "Cavalleria."

The composer conducted the first performance, and it was a most brilliant success.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

(Born in Odense, Denmark, April 2, 1805.)

"Next to the Great Book and to Shakespeare," says a writer in *The Review of Reviews*, "no other writings can show a more lasting quality than that which attaches to the fairy tales of Andersen."

"THE GREATEST WRITER FOR CHILDREN."

IN view of the interest and enthusiasm evoked in this country by the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Hans Christian Andersen, the statement of a current magazine writer that, "next to the Great Book and to Shakespeare, no other writings can show a more lasting quality than that which attaches to the fairy tales of Andersen," seems not over-extravagant. *The Bookman*, *The Critic*, and *The Review of Reviews* all print articles on Andersen's life and work; *Book News* (New York) for April is an Andersen number; the New York *Times* (April 2) issues an illustrated Andersen supplement; and, in the public schools of several cities, "Hans Andersen Day" has been observed with appropriate exercises.

"The greatest writer for children" is what *The Times* terms Andersen. The same paper says, further:

"Hans Christian Andersen's wonder stories have got tangled with the happiest memories of children the world over. German children have loved them; English children, American children, Spanish children, children in the far isles of the sea and away in the frozen North, even the little, yellow, pig-tailed children in China and the brown children in India, know about the Ugly Duckling, and the

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Nightingale, and the Tin Soldier, and the Stork, and the Match Girl, and the Emperor's New Clothes, and all the rest of those quaint and homely figures."

Hans Andersen has been called the first "child author," the first "child who contributed to literature"; and Dr. Georg Brandes, the eminent critic, once said that it almost seemed as if Andersen's development along certain lines had been arrested, so child-like in his simplicity, so essentially child-like in his vision did he remain, even to the day of his death. Pursuing this line of thought, Mr. Talcott Williams, a writer in *Book News*, observes:

"He had for his grandfather an amiable lunatic. His father, the cobbler, was on the edge of insanity. His mother was shiftless. He himself had through all his life those strange signs of arrested development with which the student of the abnormal is familiar. Vain, sensitive, egotistical to a fault, unable to control his impulses, his hates, or his chatter, seeing all of life from the standpoint of an irritable self, he had those strange marks of the grown-up child which perpetually suggest how little we know as to the fashion and working of the mind. Nor is it exaggeration to say, with Stevenson, that Andersen went 'thrilling from top to toe with an excruciating vanity, and scouting even along the streets for the shadows of offense.' The literary result of this nature was that he failed at every serious task that he undertook except one, and this he never considered serious. All his life he was writing long plays, most of which no one would accept, and none of which any one was willing to see acted more than three weeks. His novels are inconceivably dull, mere narrative spun through pages of running talk, in which the story is perpetually winding along through endless changes without any clear grip of a plot. His poems, when they leave the childlike note, command no attention.

"But one thing this child-man could do. He was just thirty when he wrote, carelessly and casually and for a cheap publication, the fairy tales which were to make him known in coming letters. . . . Each was varied, embroidered, and improved, added to, expanded, and contracted, as mother and aunt, story-teller and wandering pedler chose to deal with what was as much his own as in all the story-telling generations which had gone before.

"It was with this fluid mind that Andersen saw nature, childhood, and society. The stories which he wrote so easily, of which he thought so little, which his own country did not appreciate for a generation, and which the world only held at their full value toward the close of his life, repeated the attitude, the spirit, and the method of those unknown men and women to whom literature owes all its beginnings, who, in the mire and brutality, the struggle and agony of savage and barbarous life, set afloat on troubled waters the fairy tale and fable.

"Of such is the kingdom of heaven, and the spirit of a little child leads all who read Hans Christian Andersen."

When Hans Andersen wrote the story of the "Ugly Duckling," says Mr. Francis Gribble (in *The Critic*), he fashioned "an allegory of which his life held the key." The duckling, "which never would behave like a duckling, and did not greatly try to do so, and was further despised because it was lacking in the particular accomplishments of its other companions, the cat and the hen," is "the best of all possible images of the eccentricities and awkwardnesses of his early years." Mr. Gribble continues:

"One must not, of course, be too hard upon him for his vanity. He was a cobbler's son, and he had risen to such a pitch of fame that Dickens made a special journey from Gadshill to meet him at Lady Blessington's, and the Danish Ambassador took him to a reception at Lady Palmerston's, and the Prince Consort invited him to Marlborough House, and the Grand Duke of Weimar sat on a sofa with him, holding his hand and imploring him to remain with him forever. Such happenings might easily turn such a man's head; and vanity had always been Hans Christian Andersen's foible. . . . One of his bitterest hours was when his fellow craftsman, Grimm, did not know—or affected not to know—who he was or what he had written. He was also bitter because he did not get so much flattery in Denmark as in England. He complained of the 'contemptible meanness' of the Danes, by whom he was 'eternally set at nought,' and who always 'spat upon the glowworm *because* it glowed.' In other moods he even prayed for his detractors in the tone of 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do,' holding apparently that, as his genius was given to him by God, to ignore it was blasphemy, if not atheism. But the most characteristic story is that of his greeting to a friend, to whom he shouted, across the widest street in Copenhagen: 'Hi, there! What do you think? I hear they are reading my books in Spain.'"

Mr. Paul Harboe, writing in *The Bookman*, points to Andersen's undisputed place as "Denmark's most famous son" as the sufficient answer to derogatory criticism; and Mr. Julius Moritzen says (in *The Review of Reviews*):

"The work of Andersen has done as much for humanity as that of any other literary man of his time, irrespective of country and nationality. As the children's Shakespeare he knew how to enter into the kingdom of the juvenile, and bring forth a treasure-trove of truisms that have stood many a man and woman in good stead. In his 'Picture Book without Pictures,' besides, the artistic scheme is such as to appeal to the most esthetic sense. The pigments that went into the making of this and others of his works were nature's true colors and those that life produce. 'Truth Tales' might well be the proper title for the stories of Hans Christian Andersen."

THE "FAILURE" OF SWINBURNE.

APROPOS of the publication in this country of a new and complete edition of Swinburne's poetical works, Mr. Bliss Carman takes occasion to indulge in some reflections on what he terms the "comparative failure" of Swinburne as a poet—his "failure to reach that influential place in current literature which his great gifts would have otherwise entitled him to hold." Mr. Carman says (in the New York *Times Saturday Review*):

"While we all gladly acknowledge his eminence, we must also regretfully admit the slightness of his hold on the regard of his age. He has been belauded and revered as a master by all lovers of technique; he has failed to make himself felt as a power in his generation. For all his splendid achievement he pipes to us in vain. He does not touch the heart of the multitude as Tennyson and Longfellow touched it; he does not stimulate thought and satisfy our mental unrest as Browning did; he has none of Arnold's clarity and repose. He fills the ear without feeding the mind, and we turn away in disappointment from his resonant but empty dithyrambs."

The "essential flaw" in Swinburne's work Mr. Carman finds in his "redundancy of expression," his "lax and indiscriminate exaggeration." To quote again:

"He is, if we may judge, a man of unbounded exuberance, of unbridled enthusiasm; he knows no moderation nor restraint; he is all superlative, always excessive; he will never use an adjective where he can possibly use two; he is never satisfied with a perfect line without wanting to duplicate it. From a single poetic thought he will brew a barrel of verbiage. He seems never to have comprehended the value of economy in art. It never has occurred to him that reiteration is almost always a mark of weakness. He has never perceived what power there is in being concise. He is, as was said of Gladstone, 'intoxicated with the exuberance of his own verbosity,' and can never be quenched as long as there is an adjective left in the dictionary. He must exhaust the very resources of language before he will desist.

"The blunder is fatal. It is a juvenile error which a little judgment ought surely to have corrected, but one which Mr. Swinburne has never outgrown. All of his later work, like his earlier, suffers from this redundancy of expression, this lax and indiscriminate exaggeration. So indulgent has he been of his native talent that there are scarcely half a dozen of his poems that would not gain by pruning and condensation. With the great mass of his work, of course, no such amending could be possible. Its blemishes are too inherent. His genius itself is too diffuse and ungovernable ever to submit to those nice limitations which perfection in any art requires of the artist. You may open him almost at random and find examples of his besetting sin. For instance, you may turn to 'March: An Ode,' and read the first lines:

> Ere frost-flower and snow-blossom faded and fell,
> And the splendor of Winter had passed out of sight,

and feel yourself still in the presence of the same sonorous voice

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that first sounded in the 'Poems and Ballads,' tho with just a suspicion of weakness. Before you reach the foot of the page, however, you come upon the lines:

> That the sea was not lovelier than here was the land,
> Nor the night than the day, nor the day than the night,

and at once feel that all force had evaporated from the poem. 'Nor the night than the day; nor the day than the night'—what pitiful bathos, what tawdry ineptitude! And yet, to speak severely, he has hardly written a page that is entirely free from any such meaningless superfluity of words. His very facility has been his undoing.

"This great copiousness of language, while at first indicative of abundance of power, produces, in the end, a sense of incompetence and vapidity. Incontinence is a mark of feebleness, not of force, and implies inefficiency or decrepitude. In art, as in life, too much is as bad as too little. Only within the range of the golden mean is perfection possible."

Mr. Carman concludes:

"All these ungracious things must only be said, of course, in the interest of the severest criticism, in an attempt, which is perhaps futile after all, to judge the poetry of our own day in comparison with the greatest poetry of all time. And they may be said, I hope, without any detriment to Mr. Swinburne's fame. For in spite of all detractions he remains one of the chief ornaments of the Victorian age of poetry, that is to say, one of the illustrious poets of the world. As a wizard of versification, a startling and magnificent artist, he remains without a rival."

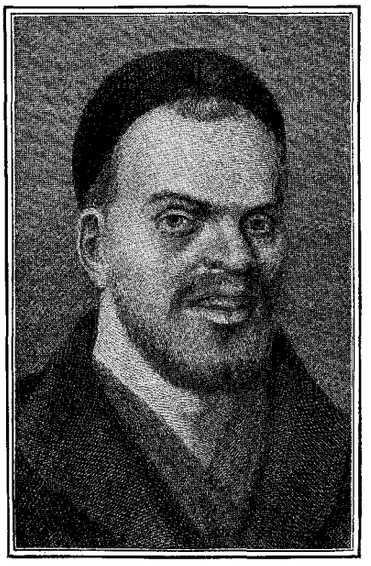
THE REHABILITATION OF RABELAIS.

LONG ago Coleridge ranked Rabelais "with the creative minds of the world, Shakespeare, Dante, Cervantes"; and in his newly issued "Literary Portraits," Mr. Charles Whibley, a London writer, registers his conviction that "for scholarship and grandeur of intelligence, Erasmus and Rabelais are the twin forces of the intellectual renaissance." Mr. Whibley says further:

"For so many centuries has the name of Rabelais stood for a book, that the world is apt to forget that it was ever borne by a man, who in his busy life played the many and diverse parts of scholar, priest, doctor, courtier, humorist. John Milton calls up other images than 'Paradise Lost': we do not straightway confuse him with Lucifer; we remember also Cromwell's accomplished secretary, and the author who proved in his 'Areopagitica' that prose, no less than verse, might echo with noble music. Even Shakespeare, tho he eludes the biographer, is seldom mistaken for his works: we do not ascribe to him the joviality of Falstaff, the misanthropy of Hamlet, the madness of Lear; we still recognize the poet who came from Warwickshire to conquer London, and who held his own against the wits and rufflers of Elizabeth's glorious age. But Rabelais is merged in the 'Lives, Heroick Deeds, and Sayings of Gargantua and his Sonne Pantagruel,' until the amiable doctor and learned gentleman are both forgotten. And in the case of François Rabelais the injustice is the more profound, because of all men that ever thought and wrote he is the most clearly detached from his own creations."

Rabelais's life was spent in an alternation of ecclesiastical and secular pursuits, as friar, scholar, pedant, physician, traveler, and finally curate of Meudon, which post he resigned, after two years' occupancy, in 1552, a short time before his death. The figure which posterity, accepting the slanders of his detractors, has erected of him is vastly different from the real man. Says Mr. Whibley:

"The Rabelais of legend is a monster of hideous mien and low morals, clumsily put together by declared enemies. It was but natural that the monks, whom he scarified in his book, should have employed their ingenuity in detraction; and since they were troubled by no scruples of truth or conscience, they found little difficulty in creating a bogey. 'Who drives fat oxen must himself be fat'—such was their argument, and therefore they boldly declared that the author was no more than the living image of his work. It was not for them to understand a masterpiece which offended the dignity of their order; they did not trouble to search out the honorable life and employments of their victim; they were content to sow their slanders broadcast over the world, in the vain hope that the tares of their foul fancy might grow up and choke the harvest of intelligence. . . . Rabelais, the drunken buffoon, the bawdy trickster, the impious impostor, the truculent enemy of God and man, was already invented, and gossip was free to do the rest. The adventures of his life were perverted to his disgrace; wherever he went he was tracked and convicted of an imbecility. So that the man whom we know to have been a grave scholar and wise healer is tricked out in the rags of a mischievous, intoxicated schoolboy. The wonder is that the rascals who maligned him in truth's despite did not make him vast as Gargantua, while they pictured him cunning and unscrupulous as Panurge. For their case rests wholly on the freedom of his book: they reck nothing of his honest career and the worthy affections he inspired. And had they been consistent they must have turned him into a harlequin, ingeniously composed of Panurge and Friar John, of Pantagruel and Epistemon, of Gargantua and the Limosin."



FRANÇOIS RABELAIS
(1483–1553).
Author of the "Lives, Heroick Deeds, and Sayings of Gargantua and his Sonne Pantagruel."

Rabelais was between forty and fifty when he began to write his masterpiece. Concerning the nature of this work the writer says:

"The very texture of the romance is sincere and original. In the warp of folk-lore he entangled the woof of high intellect. The warp was nothing rarer than the chap-books and almanacs of the time, which he knew (none better) how to compile; the woof was the threads which he had curiously gathered from the literatures of all countries and ages. . . . . .

"Folk-lore and intellect, then, are the two elements of the Rabelaisian romance, and it is interesting to note that the two elements changed their proportions as the work progressed. In the First Book folk-lore predominates; in the Second the reader loses hold of the gigantesque idea; and in the Third a lofty and humorous intellect is dominant. Afterward, the work declines in vigor as in wit; the inspiration seems rather literary than sensitive. But the chap-book is soon forgotten; and, indeed, it may be said that no sooner does the admirable Panurge appear on the scene than the personages are only higher than men in the activity of their intelligence. . . . . .

"The bone of the book, then, to use another Rabelaisian image, is humor, pure humor; the marrow of the book is wisdom, pure wisdom, and the safer the marrow is concealed in the bone, the greater the difficulty which stayed its discovery. But laughter is the keynote of the book—laughter loud and wholesome. No man in the world's history is so palpably shaken by hilarity as Rabelais; no man ever had the like genius for evoking merriment from others. Above all, he meant men to laugh; and tho beneath his text there runs a stream of seriousness, he did not demand that the stream should be plumbed from source to sea. In other words, he scorned a minute and literal interpretation, and his good sense enabled him to anticipate the folly of objection. He found men sad and serious, and once more he wreathed human lips in smiles. But this result could not be achieved by simple means: argument had failed; contempt passed unregarded; there was nothing could regenerate the torpid world save boisterous ridicule. So it is that destruction must always precede reform; and Rabelais, with an intellectual courage which he shared with Lucian and Swift, killed with laughter the vain ignorance of his generation."

Concerning the foulness of the work to which modern taste finds

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so much objection, the author declares that it seems the greater because it has been taken out of its environment. "The work of Rabelais is rather a symptom of the prevailing license, than an isolated phenomenon." He was "a type of the full, brutal Renaissance; he preferred to the barren maxims of the schoolmen the amenity of paganism and the lust of nature." Tho his criticism was "bitterly destructive," he was "no apostle of mere negation." The positive teaching of his book, says the essayist, "is clearer and more forcible than the negative; and this is proved by nothing so clearly as his half-resolve to teach nothing else than the duty of laughter." "His scheme of education was more wholesome and practical than the vaunted system of our public schools"; and "his eloquent plea for the liberal arts, for the dignity of the classics, above all for the supremacy of Greek, is as good an argument against the superstition of the church as may be found in the books of the century." "Freedom and beauty are two chapters in Rabelais's gospel of life; and while Gargantua sketched the perfect happiness, Pantagruel lent his name to the ideal of joyful sanity." Of Rabelais's style the author writes:

"His style is accurately fitted to his substance. As, for the matter of his work, he welded together the folk-lore of France and the wisdom of the ancients, so his language is the popular language of France, haunted by memories of the classics. He disdains neither proverbs nor slang; if he can not find a word ready to his use he scruples not to invent one; but, on the other hand, he fashions Greek as easily as he fashions French, and there is scarce a line in his work that does not carry the reader back across the centuries. The master of an admirably lucid style, he chooses at times to be dark and obscure; but you may be sure that, when his meaning is not instantly clear, he deliberately intends to befog you. The real difficulty of his book lies less in its construction than in its vocabulary."

THE STRUGGLES OF A NEWSPAPER WOMAN.

"LET the young woman who has ambitions of a literary nature shun the newspaper office as she would any other hurtful thing." Such is the keynote of a story of bitter disillusionment contributed to a recent issue of *The Atlantic Monthly* (Boston). The writer, Helen M. Winslow, declares that it was her intention from childhood to become a writer, and that she early obtained a position on the staff of a city newspaper. During a period covering several years she had charge of twenty-eight columns a week, on three papers, all of which she filled without help from subordinates. She worked eight hours a day in a dark, dingy office, and six more in her "den" at home every night, going to theaters from twice to five times a week, and working all day Sunday to bring up the ends. She edited news-columns, fashion, health, dramatic, hotel, book-review, railroad, bicycle, fancy-work, kitchen, woman's club, society, palmistry, and correspondence departments, and withal kept up an editorial column for eight years. For all this work she received a half, and sometimes a third and a fourth, of the salary that would have been paid to a man. Then she started a journal of her own, foreseeing the time when she would be calmly dropped from the regular newspaper. She worked like a slave for seven years more, wrote articles, editorials, read manuscripts and books, kept up an enormous correspondence, solicited most of her advertisements, and went to the printing-office every issue to attend personally to the details of "make-up" and proof-reading. She worked from the time she crawled out of bed in the morning till she crept in again next morning. At last she had an opportunity to sell out, and did so at half the figures any man in her place would have got. Here we quote *verbatim:*

"I am worn out. My brain is fagged. When I walk along a country road to-day, I see no visions. The babbling brooks, the singing birds, the soft west wind, the blue skies above, have no great messages for me. My head aches. I can not exert my mental faculties to evolve a second set of rhymes, even when the first comes involuntarily. There is no more poetry left in me. I dropped it somewhere in those dusty, musty newspaper offices when I went home after midnight. I did not miss it then, I was too dead tired; but to-day I know where I left all my capabilities for beautiful, poetic fancies. I try to write stories, remembering the great novel which was the early dream of my life. But the blue pencil habit has killed all ability to do fine writing. Condensation is valuable in a newspaper; in a novel it does not help to adorn the page nor point a moral. Human nature is no longer interesting to me; how can I make it so to others? I have seen too much of it. I used to know a man journalist who said, 'The newspaper will use you as long as there is any freshness in you; then it will throw you aside like a squeezed lemon.' I am a squeezed lemon.

"'But you have had your day,' says the younger woman. 'Why grumble now?' Because it was not the day I wanted, and I only meant to make it the stepping-stone to something better. I did not want to be a newspaper woman and nothing more; and now that I have leisure for something more, I find my mental faculties, instead of being sharpened for further use, dulled. I have done desultory work so long I can not take up anything more thorough. I have been a 'hack' too many years. I can not be a race horse now. . . . . .

"There is a moral to my tale of wo. Let the young woman who has ambitions of a literary nature shun the newspaper office as she would any other hurtful thing. I know women who are content to be reporters to the end of the chapter. But they never cared to write poems. They never glowed with imaginary triumphs. They are content with whatever work falls to their hands, so long as their daily bread and butter is assured. . . . There has been a great influx of women into newspaper offices within the last decade, but I believe they will never be so numerous as reporters again. The life is too hard and too hardening. Women are not fitted for the rush-at-all-hours a reporter's life demands. There will always be a chance for them as editorial, fashion, household, society, and critical writers, but the time is soon coming when the reporters' ranks will be filled from the men's schools instead of from the girls'. Meanwhile the young woman of literary proclivities will work her way, either from the editor's desk or from the quiet of her own particular corner at home—as I should have done. Look around you and see if the women who have really succeeded with the pen have not been those who have kept off the newspaper staff. . . . . .

"Had I remained in my country town, living sanely, thoughtfully, and helpfully to myself and others, I could have lived on less than half of what it has cost in the city. I should have had leisure for reading, walking, driving, and enjoying things, with ample time to write at regular hours. I should have arrived sooner at the point where I could command good prices for my work, and at the same time have given better, more enduring work. And I should have been younger in spirit, better in health, and more plethoric of pocket than I am to-day."

"A Man of Kent" (Dr. Robertson Nicoll), writing in *The British Weekly* (London) refers to this "American experience" as one that might have taken place in England. He comments further:

"Miss Winslow, however, must have had exceptional success, for very few women indeed in the conditions that obtain nowadays, both here and in the States, can succeed single-handed in starting a paper and making it pay. Kate Field, one of the most brilliant women journalists in America, broke down in trying to establish a paper; and her paper, as I remember it, was very bright and vivacious. There are others who might be named. All that the vast majority of journalists can expect, all that the vast majority of human beings can expect, is to make a decent living. If in addition they are able to make a provision for old age, they must be pronounced exceptionally fortunate."

NOTES.

BJÖRNSON'S "Beyond Human Power" (second part) was given for the first time in America, a few days ago, by the Progressive Stage Society, New York.

The Bookman's April list of the six best-selling books of the previous month is as follows:

1. The Clansman.—Dixon.
2. The Masquerader.—Thurston.
3. The Prospector.—Connor.
4. The Millionaire Baby.—Green.
5. Beverly of Graustark.—McCutcheon.
6. The Man on the Box.—MacGrath.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

ELECTROPLATED LACE.

FABRICS made of fine metallic threads have long been known, but the difficulty of weaving wire makes them rather stiff and ungraceful. It has remained for modern inventors to devise a way of depositing a metal coating electrically on the finest fabrics, so that these are in effect woven of metal threads, while retaining all their original delicacy and flexibility. The latest work of this kind is described by Francis Marre in *Cosmos* (February 25). Says this writer:

"The idea of electroplating non-conducting objects is an old one, dating back almost to the invention of the galvanic battery. The methods used may be classified in two groups. . . . In one, the object is covered with a fine layer of a conducting powder, such as graphite or finely pulverized metal; in the other it is dipped in a solution of a metallic salt, which, when chemically treated, deposits a thin layer of metal. . . . It is thus possible to electroplate objects of any kind, and skilful operators can thus make very pretty things in metal, for instance flowers, leaves, fruits, and branches . . ., even insects and fabrics. An Italian engineer, Sig. Arzano Corrado, several years ago, plated anatomical preparations, which are still used in Milan for the instruction of medical students. One of our compatriots, M. Henri Monge, a chemical engineer of Brussels, succeeded about the same time in plating embroidered fabrics and obtained some curious results which, unfortunately, have found no commercial application.

"It was reserved for our time to make important progress in this kind of work and to render absolutely practical the electroplating of tissues and laces. The discovery, which is quite recent, is due to the collaboration of two men . . . and the first factory . . . has begun to work with satisfactory results.

"The method employed by the new company to make objects conducting is a secret. All that the inventors will say is that they proceed neither by the wet nor the dry way, properly so-called, but that they use an intermediate state, perhaps the colloidal. In any case the operation is very simple and very rapid. A piece of lace is made conducting in a few minutes. After being dried by powerful electric fans, it is placed as a cathode in a galvanoplastic bath and . . . plated with a thin layer of copper. The deposit is very fine and lacks the granular aspect of many galvanic deposits; it is solid and not brittle; and finally it is slightly plastic, so that the lace may be manipulated. Pieces several yards in length and a yard wide may thus be obtained and handled.

"After coming from the bath, the pieces are washed in water, then quickly dried, polished, and placed in other baths, where they receive coats of gold, silver, bronze, etc.

"Special manipulation makes it possible to give to the same piece different coatings on the different parts of the design. Thus a fine piece represents, on an elaborate field of ornamentation, a design of gold and silver on a background of Florentine bronze whose decorative effect was positively surprising. . . . . .

"Finally—and this is one of the most curious parts of the process—the plated laces, despite their extreme tenuity, may be joined together end to end by autogenous soldering. That is to say, the metallic layer that covers them is of perfect homogeneity.

"At first sight the industrial utility of metallized laces would scarcely appear, and the reader may ask what use is to be made of them. . . . . .

"In the first place, when covered with polished silver, dull silver, or gold, they serve for table ornamentation and for the fabrication of center-pieces, etc.

"Also, architects use them in mural decoration, in applications on upholstery, and for the hangings of panels in salons, boudoirs, and rich dining-halls. The makers of fine furniture incrust wood with them in the manufacture of screens and on surfaces of any kind, plane or curved.

"But especially the clothing industry uses them with great success. A maker of ecclesiastical vestments at Lyons has devised a complete set of these in silk and satin covered with gold and silver lace, which is absolutely unique in appearance. Also ball dresses, or evening dresses in silk incrusted with plated lace, are garments as sumptuous as economical.

"For this is really an important point to note—these metallized laces are astonishingly cheap, and this perhaps will be the most important item in their success.

"This new industry seems likely to take on a considerable development; Fashion, that all-powerful goddess, adopted the metallized laces at once on their appearance, and it is to be hoped that the success of the inventors will stimulate competition. The economic prosperity of our land is greatly bound up with the success of new industrial enterprises, and in this review, which undertakes to notice all new industries, it is only right that, in mentioning this one, we should show that apparently it has certain success before it."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOME IRRITANT HOUSE-PLANTS.

EVERY one knows enough to give poison ivy a wide berth, and the sufferer from hay fever understands only too well what particular plants have an irritant action on his mucous membrane. It is not so generally known, however, that plants usually regarded as harmless, even such as are commonly grown indoors for decoration, occasionally poison those who come in contact with them. An article contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris) gives a number of instances of this kind. The writer first notes some instances where disease is due to the presence of animals. He writes:

"Several years ago there was noted at Paris an infectious disease communicated to man by parrots, and named psittacosis. This affection, which was very often fatal, is somewhat similar to typhoid fever, but has sufficiently clear characteristics to make it distinct. There are few animals that have not the power of communicating some disease to man, from the domestic dog, that may give him hydrophobia or tapeworm, to the rats of our cellars that disseminate the plague, and to our cows, which so often suffer from tuberculosis. I shall only mention insects, such as flies that propagate malignant pustules, and mosquitoes that may inoculate malaria and many other parasitic affections, especially in Africa.

"We may live far from stables, keep no dogs or birds, and wage a war of extermination against rats and parasitic insects. This, however, is not enough for the hygienists. These enemies of the poetic will not allow us to place in our windows bird-cages or flower-pots. House-plants, or at any rate a considerable number of them, are dangerous, and are accused of causing skin diseases.

"We already know the irritating properties of the nettle and those of the clematis of the hedges, called also 'beggar's weed' because professional mendicants are in the habit of producing with the leaves superficial eruptions that gain for them the sympathy of compassionate hearts. A large number of plants have the power of producing effects of the same kind, and we see chronic eczemas brought on by house-plants.

"M. Dubreuilh, in a memoir published in the Bordeaux *Medical Journal*, recalls a number of cases of dermatitis caused by primroses. A gardener who had suffered from violent attacks of eczema in the right hand every spring for nine years was relieved when he excluded these plants from his house.

"Not less curious is the case, published by Retzdorff, of a woman who had every year from 1894 to 1901 in the latter part of October a violent eruption on the hands and face, which did not yield to treatment and would not disappear till spring. This lady always received as a birthday present on October 15 several pots of China primrose (*Primula obconica*), which she cared for herself until spring, when they were set out in the garden. The removal of the primroses caused the eruption to disappear.

"Such is also the story of another woman, who, having received a plant of China primrose, cultivated it and suffered an acute eruption of the forearm and face, with inflammation of the eyes and eyelids. In this case, and in others that have been reported, the inflammation caused by the primroses was localized in the hands and face. Nevertheless, it is not always so. Pizza has observed an eruption on the chest of a lady who had carried on her person a bouquet of *Primula obconica*. Kirke attended a lady who had a habit of biting off and eating primrose blossoms and who had acute sores on the lips and in the mouth. . . . . .

"Primroses are not the only house-plants capable of causing such eruptions. Quite recently, in an article in the Munich *Medical Weekly*, M. Hoffmann, assistant to Professor Lesser, of Berlin, reported that a woman, after having spent six hours in cutting chrysanthemums, was taken with itching and burning on the face

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and arms. . . . Another case of the same kind, observed by Hoffmann, was that of a waiter in a restaurant, who, after having crushed between his fingers a leaf of arbor vitæ (*Thuya occidentalis*), touched his face. Soon he was attacked by an eruption on the face and hands which it took ten days to cure.

"In his article, M. Dubreuilh cites also several species of *Rhus*, which are used in America as house-plants on account of their fine foliage. Some people can not even touch these without being attacked by eruptions. These cases are worth noting. They constitute, however, exceptions and are rare. A special predisposition is necessary. Those who are afflicted may, with some precautions, continue to keep flowers. They should touch them as little as possible, and when the eruption takes place, washing it with alcohol to dissolve the irritant matter and then with soap and water will soon stop the smarting and shorten the duration of the malady."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WILL THE WHITE RACE HOLD ITS OWN?

THE falling birth-rate of most Caucasian countries is contrasted with the rapidity of increase of the Japanese by a writer in *The Outlook* (London, March 11). He calls attention to the fact that in civilized countries generally, except in Russia, where the average number of children to a married couple is still over six, the birth-rate is diminishing. This does not mean diminution of population, of course, nor does it even necessarily entail a diminution in the rate at which the population increases, for the death-rate is also steadily falling. But it is a fact that must be taken into account, and it is generally regarded as an abnormal or unnatural one. That this is necessarily so is denied by the writer. He says:

"Ere we conclude, too hastily, that our declining birth-rate is a morbid and lamentable fact, we must refer to that great 'Law of Multiplication' which escaped all biologists, from Aristotle onward, until it was disclosed by Herbert Spencer in the 'Principles of Biology.' He showed that there is an 'antagonism between individuation and genesis'—the higher the individual type, the less prolific is it.

"In the light of this law, which is now a universally recognized canon of biology, we may regard the falling birth-rate of civilization, in part at any rate, as a sign of higher efflorescence in the individual life—in other words, a symptom of the fact that civilization is civilization; for there is no civilization worthy the name that does not add to the worth and character and variety of the individual life. But we can not have it both ways; and if we give ourselves up strenuously to self-development the race must take its chance.

"What, then, as to the consequences of our falling birth-rate? Obviously there is a very bright side to the picture. As the birth-rate and the death-rate fall, we shall reach the state of things predicted by Spencer, when the amount of life is the maximum possible relatively to the number of births and deaths. The future economy in human energy is quite incalculable, as is the gain in human happiness and in the worth of life.

"But, as plainly, there is something to be said on the other side. If it be a biological law that the lower types multiply at a greater rate than the higher, there is always the risk that the struggle for existence may become too severe for the superior minority. If lower types—or types that we consider lower—find themselves able to live and multiply in conditions which will not support the higher, then we shall no longer be able to labor under the popular error that the 'survival of the fittest' means the survival of the *best*, instead of the survival of the *best adapted* to the conditions.

"The bearing of this question on contemporary happenings in the Far East is obvious. We have no precise data as to the birth-rates of the Mongolian peoples as a whole. We can not say whether they are falling as they are with us. In all probability they are not falling. The birth-rate of Japan has risen from 26.8 to 32.7 in the last decade—another point in which the Land of the Rising Sun is unique among civilized peoples. Furthermore, we know that the Mongol can survive in conditions fatal to the Caucasian. As far as certain physical criteria go, he is fitter. At the present time the yellow peoples constitute, I suppose, at least one-fourth of the population of the earth—perhaps one-third. The question then arises: What may be expected to happen if the Caucasian races—with the exception of Russia, specially interesting at this time, tho the rise in her birth-rate during the past decade is trivial—continue to multiply with ever-diminishing speed, while the yellow races continue with unabated speed? The case of Australia is particularly in point. Here is a great continent well able to support many millions of people, which has been taken by the white man, and from which he finds it necessary in self-protection to exclude the yellow man. But his ability to continue this policy will ultimately come to be a matter of counting heads. As far as we can judge, the present war may be regarded as, in part, a consequence of the rapidity with which the Japanese are multiplying. But the white man in Australia is hardly multiplying at all, and is doing so at less speed every year. The Australian birth-rate has fallen since 1893 in greater degree than the Japanese rate has risen. How much longer, if the present conditions continue, will the white race be able to hold its own in our great island colony?"

ANESTHESIA BY ELECTRICITY.

THE method of inducing insensibility by using the patient's body to transmit an intermittent electric current, as devised by Dr. Stephen Leduc, a French physiologist, is meeting with success, according to A. Frederick Collins, who describes it in *The American Inventor*. Dr. Leduc uses the current in a manner with which he is the first to experiment, namely by interrupting a direct current with great rapidity. Says Mr. Collins:

"In the practise of electro-therapeutics the utilization of a *galvanic* current applied *intermittently* does not seem to have occupied the attention of those who make these combined branches of science a specialty, and while the closure of a current, with the brain intervening as a portion of the circuit, is often cited in various cases, and one in which the first symptoms exhibited is vertigo or dizziness, yet none of the practitioners seem to have ever tested out the continued electrification of the brain with an interrupted direct current until Dr. Leduc took up the subject. On the other hand, a faradic current, that is, an induced alternating current, when passed through the brain transversely through the temples or mastoid processes, or from the forehead to the back of the neck, seemed to have absolutely no effect whatever.

INDUCING ELECTRICAL SLEEP IN A HUMAN SUBJECT.
Courtesy of *The American Inventor* (New York).

"In the earlier experiments of Dr. Leduc, a direct current of ten to thirty volts was interrupted by a vibrating make-and-break device at a rate approximating one hundred and fifty to two hundred times per second, . . .; the electrodes were made of metal, having sponges attached when animals were experimented upon, and cotton for human subjects; in either case they were moistened with an alkaline solution.

"Dogs and rabbits were the living objects selected by the investigator for his first control experiments, and Leduc soon ascertained that complete inhibition of the cerebral hemispheres could be effected in these animals very quickly, sleep being induced easily and followed by complete anesthesia in a few minutes.

"These trials were, however, discouraging when compared with the

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results of chloroform, for almost immediately the current was switched on contraction of the muscles became apparent, followed by clonic convulsions. . . . Had this result been due to a chemical anesthetic it would have been decisive, and the test would have been declared a failure.

"But not so with electricity, for . . . by merely inserting a non-inductive resistance in the circuit these undesirable features were completely eliminated, and without further trouble. The reason for this marked change was due evidently to the fact that in the first instance the maximum value of the current was used throughout the entire process of electrification, whereas, when the resistance was included in the circuit, the current was stepped up very gradually and gently from zero, reaching its full current strength in from three to five minutes."

The object of using a non-inductive resistance, we are told, was to avoid the induction of the circuit on itself, the effect often observed as the passing of a spark when a circuit is broken. With this current operated in the manner described, there was not the slightest indication of pain, and with respiration and heart action normal, the animal fell into a deep and regular slumber. To quote further:

"Dr. Leduc continued his investigations on the value of his method of electrical anesthetization by further experiment, testing the action of the interrupted current on himself. In virtue of the greater area to be covered, the pressure was increased to fifty volts. One of the electrodes was held on his forehead while the complementary one was placed in a position immediately over the kidneys, so that the spinal cord might likewise be included in the process of electrification. . . . . .

"While the current was slowly being increased by the assistant, Dr. Leduc states that he first lost the power of speech, this being followed by the inhibition of the motor system. The next physiological phenomenon he was capable of noting was the general inhibition of the senses, beginning with that of feeling, the limbs becoming numb, etc.

"Now, unlike the action of ether or chloroform, the heart did not suffer from depression, but remained absolutely normal, tho he experienced some difficulty in the process of breathing. This difficulty of respiration was attributed by Dr. Leduc to an excess of current density through the neck, which produced a contraction of the muscles.

"The moment the current was broken, however, the return to consciousness was instantaneous, with a refreshed feeling such as one enjoys after a natural sleep. Danger to life may be easily avoided by cutting off the current as soon as there is the slightest tendency toward suspended respiration.

"While surgical operations have not yet been attempted under the new *régime* of electrically induced anesthesia, and there is still room for improvement to be made in the application of the current as well as the apparatus which produces it, it is evident that we are nearing an era of painless surgery wherein electricity, soothing and harmless, will supersede toxic chemicals with their hidden dangers."

Temperature of the Ground.—Interesting experiments on the temperature of the soil, both at the immediate surface and to a considerable degree below it, are reported in *Cosmos* (Paris). Heat travels so slowly through the earth that altho the surface is hottest at noon, a layer two feet below it does not reach its hottest period until midnight. At the same time, of course, the difference between hot and cold is vastly reduced even at that slight depth. This fact was established long ago for the greater changes involved in the transition from one season to another. At a comparatively small depth it is warmest in midwinter, owing to the extreme slowness with which the temperature wave travels downward into the soil. Says the writer of the note in *Cosmos*:

"The earth may be regarded as a sort of calorimeter storing up in its mass the heat received at its surface; the gain of temperature for a period of some days depends on the value of the total radiation: its study is therefore an interesting one.

"The great heat of last July [in France] presented a very favorable opportunity, of which advantage was taken at the Observatory of Juvisy, in a series of observations, from July 11 to July 17, at different depths underground. The following results are given in *The Bulletin of the Astronomical Society*: . . . . . .

"Under the alternate influence of solar heat and nocturnal radiation, the temperature of the earth's surface undergoes a daily variation. It increases from sunrise till the early hours of afternoon, and then decreases till sunrise the day following.

"The amplitude of this oscillation is much more considerable than that of the air. Its mean value for the period considered was 34.9° C. for the surface of the ground and only 16.6° for the air.

"If we observe the temperature of the ground at some depth, we see that the temperature of the subjacent layers follows a movement analogous to that of the surface, but that the amplitude diminishes very rapidly with the depth, and at the same time the epoch of the maxima and minima is later and later.

WILLIAM M. HOFFMAN,
Inventor of the new rotary engine.

"At 25 centimeters [10 inches] the mean amplitude is only 3.5°; at 50 centimeters it falls to 0.4° and at 75 it disappears completely.

"The hours of maxima and minima are worth considering. The maximum that occurs about 1 P.M. at the surface has penetrated by 8 P.M. to a depth of 25 centimeters, and by 1 A.M. to 50 centimeters. It is the same for the minima, so that the hours of maximum and minimum are completely reversed. This arises from the fact that it requires a certain time to penetrate by conduction into the earth's interior."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW ROTARY ENGINE.

A STEAM-ENGINE in which the power should be applied continuously to produce rotation directly instead of wastefully jerking a piston back and forth in a cylinder, has been the dream of many inventors. They have produced hundreds of failures and few successes, the greatest of these, up to date, being the various types of the so-called steam-turbine. Another kind, which is nearer, in principle, to the existing types of steam-engine is the machine devised by William M. Hoffman, of Buffalo, which after thirty years of experiment now bids fair, according to some experts, to eclipse all its predecessors and even to revolutionize transit. Says Wallace Armstrong, writing in *Leslie's Monthly* (February):

"Many remarkable inventions have had their striking romance, but there is none in which the triumph of character is more signal than in the Hoffman rotary engine. The patent offices of the nations have thousands of patents on file, taken out by men who thought they were about to succeed, and even now at least ten thousand investigators have dropped their work only long enough to learn whether William M. Hoffman's achievement is so great as to make their further research in vain. Many notable mechanical experts have decided that it is, and Dr. Nikola Stradola, of the Zurich Polytechnicum, the author of 'The Steam Turbine,' says that he believes Hoffman is ten years ahead of any other specialist steam engineer in the world. If he had been merely an inventor of the first rank, he would not have succeeded, for he has been compelled to be his own laborer, financier, patent attorney, and doctor as well.

"The details of his engine, which are now familiar to the scientific and mechanical world, are simple. The engines in use to-day are called reciprocating engines, because the piston is forced in one direction by the introduction of steam into one end of the cylinder, and forced back by the introduction of more steam into the other

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end, and the starting and stopping of motion thus achieved is made to drag a wheel around by a crank attached to the piston. For every revolution of that wheel, the piston must start and stop twice. In the Hoffman engine the cylinder itself revolves. It encloses a steel ellipse traversed by a hollow shaft, into one end of which the steam is introduced, and from the other end of which the exhaust takes place. Steam is admitted by a port in the side of the ellipse, in one-sixth of one revolution, and expands against the ellipse, the cylinder, and a segmental blade protruding into the space between the ellipse and the cylinder, but so arranged that it can be pushed back into a housing in the cylinder as the cylinder in revolving presses against the surface of the ellipse. It has its duplicate blade diametrically opposite in the cylinder. The blade is moved by the expanding steam, and forces the cylinder to revolve until the second blade gets beyond the steam port, and then the pressure against the second blade forces the further revolution, each blade performing its function for half of the revolution."

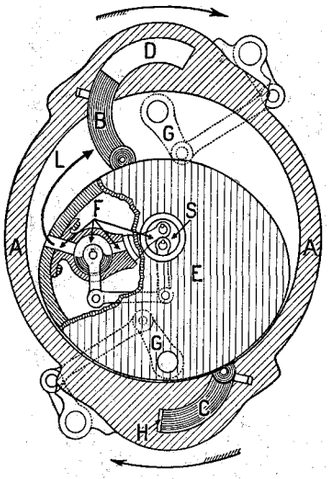

Fig. 1.

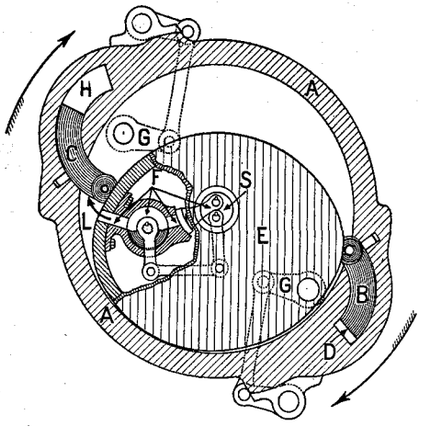

Fig. 2.

The cylinder A revolves around the stationary ellipse E, which is permanently attached to the hollow shaft S. Steam is admitted through the hollow shaft S during the first sixth of the revolution of the cylinder, and passes through the port F into the chamber L where it expands. The only surface of this chamber which is not rigid is the convex face of the curved segmental blade B, which runs the length of the cylinder, can retreat into its housing D and is fastened by a crank G to the cylinder. A curved segmental blade is like a section of a pipe cut lengthwise. Steam pressure on the blade causes it to recede to the right, away from the port F, and thus the cylinder A, which is attached to the segmental blade, is forced to revolve. As the cylinder revolves it presses down upon the stationary ellipse E, and the blade B is forced back into its housing D just as the blade C is in its housing H at the beginning of the movement. Meanwhile the blade C, which is the duplicate of the blade B, has been carried around and is beginning to protrude as it passes the port F. Steam is again admitted by the automatic cut-off and the same processes are repeated.

Courtesy of *Leslie's Monthly* (New York).

That there is practically no limit to the speed of this engine, which could, if applied to locomotion, drive a train at the rate of one hundred miles an hour with ease, is the claim of its more enthusiastic advocates. It should be remembered that the recent German high-speed experiments showed clearly that the development of great speeds is now chiefly a matter of road-bed rather than of motor. It is more interesting to read of what Hoffman's engines have actually done. He has built twelve in all, in the course of his years of investigation, each an improvement on its predecessor. Says Broughton Brandenburg in *The Technical World* (Chicago, April):

"The tests which have been made during the past seven months have given the following results:

"The 50-horse-power engine which is running the shop, compared with the highest type of reciprocating engine, has consistently shown an economy of 30 per cent. and a saving of 75 per cent. in floor-space, as well as proportionate reductions in friction load. Under the most favorable circumstances the friction load was 1½ per cent., as compared with 7 per cent. in the reciprocating engine. This engine consumes 21 pounds of steam per horse-power per hour.

"In the 300-horse-power compound engine, which is the largest of its general type ever built, the economy has been increased to 33 per cent., and the saving in floor-space to 80 per cent., while the friction load has been reduced to 1.1 per cent.

"In both sizes there is a complete absence of vibration. As to speed, Hoffman believes that in the present types the resistance of the steel to centrifugal force is the limiting condition in the smaller sizes, while in larger types the limit will be the expansion speed of steam. At first glance it seems as if the reverse should be true. A specially constructed 48-inch drive-wheel will stand 2,000 revolutions per minute. Taking this as a basis for speculative calculations, one can figure that a train could travel 250 miles an hour, making allowance for friction and air resistance—or more than four miles per minute. It seems probable that a liner could be driven across the Atlantic in less than two days. The things that are really attainable, however, remain to be proved in the next decade. They may be even more wonderful than present indications warrant us to assume."

Wireless Possibilities.—The following roseate view of the possible future extension of wireless transmission is taken by Eugene P. Lyle, Jr., in an article on "The Advance of Wireless," contributed to *The World's Work* (February). Says Mr. Lyle:

"It may be that wireless will enter almost every sphere of human activity. In railroading, there will be small excuse for collisions when an engineer can be overtaken between stations, or when he can hear from a fellow engineer on the same track long before the fatal curve is reached. Already London is trying a wireless fire-alarm system. Perhaps the device can even be made automatic by a thermostatically controlled attachment.

"An inventor is in the field with a wireless telephone, another with a submarine wireless telephone. A Frenchman declares that he has a tel-autograph which by wireless reproduces handwriting. Airships will of course wish to communicate with one another; at the St. Louis Fair one has already 'talked' with the earth by wireless. And can a torpedo be guided to its victim without a wire?

"Indeed, the most astounding prospect of all is that suggested by Mr. Nikola Tesla—for Tesla proposes the use of wireless in transmitting energy. Ponder a moment on what such a thing would mean. A central plant would generate power and send it out to customers via the air alone, whether across a desert or over the high seas. An automobile climbing the Alps might get its 'push' from London or Paris. An ocean liner would need no boilers, no engines, no dynamo, no coal. Steam, heat, light, would all come to it from the land. A lone ranchman in Arizona might set up a pocket-receiver and learn the latest news. Millions of such little receivers might be operated from a single central station. Even the mantel clock in a country home might tick in unison with every other clock in the world, all responding to the same wireless impulse."

An interesting account of the various methods tried unsuccessfully in San Francisco Harbor to protect wooden piling against destruction by the teredo is given by James McKeon in a paper printed in *The Railway and Engineering Review* (March 4). Says the writer: "Powell Street Pier, San Francisco, for instance, was constructed in 1892, at a cost close to $42,000. On May 6, 1892, the harbor commissioners awarded a contract to the Paraffine Paint Company, designating the use of their process, which consists of some kind of wrapping, to preserve the piles, at a cost of thirty-six cents per lineal foot for the part treated. One thousand one hundred and fifty-one piles were used, the cost of the treatment amounting to $16,750. Three years and seven months later (January 14, 1896), 250 feet of the pier was ordered taken up. The teredo had completely destroyed the piling, notwithstanding that a guaranty bond had been given in the sum of $5,000 that the piling would last five years. . . . The piles in Fremont Street wharf met with a similar fate some years prior to this time, the same having been treated by the Keywest Armor process, which consists in painting the pile with bituminous matter, after which the pile is wrapped with nine-ounce canvas, the same being fastened with nails four inches apart, a course of bituminous compound and coral sand being then applied. . . When the use of this method was dispensed with, another method was presented under the name of the Teredo Proof Pile Company, or built-up-pile. After the harbor commissioners of San Francisco had spent some $70,000 experimenting with it, the same was found of no value, and the commissioners refused to further use it. Apparently iron piling or copper sheathing affords the only means of circumventing this pest."

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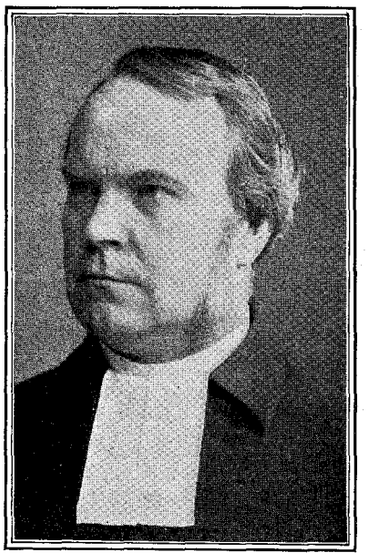
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

OUGHT RADICAL THINKERS TO LEAVE THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH?

THE right of the more radical "higher critics" and "advanced theologians" to the title of Christian is being disputed in German religious circles. Conservative thinkers declare that the so-called "new theology" is practically a new religion, and that its exponents ought to leave the Christian church. This attitude of mind finds vivid expression in a recent address delivered before a church convention by Dr. Stöcker, former court preacher of Berlin and probably the most influential pastor in Germany. Says Dr. Stöcker (as reported in the Marburg *Chronik*):

"The radicalism of modern theological thought, which has recently even found its way into the pulpits, as is seen in the Fischer case in Berlin [see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 25], is so subversive of the essentials of Christianity that it is more than an open question whether its champions can be regarded as members of the Christian church. Their denial of practically all that conservative believers regard as the very foundation of Christianity, such as the Divine Inspiration of the Scriptures, the Trinity, the Atonement, and the Divinity of Christ, virtually puts them outside the pale of the historical Evangelical church. There is no common ground between the old and the new schools of theology. It is time to decide what ought to be done in the matter. Evidently the best course would be to separate peacefully the liberals from the Protestant churches. Let them go out and organize and maintain congregations after their own manner and creed. Some of the churches and parishes may be left in their hands, as honesty and justice demand; but let them remain no longer in the church whose faith they do not share. They represent no type of Protestant Christianity; they are the teachers of a new religion."



DR. STÖCKER,
Former Court Preacher of Berlin, who calls upon the German "liberals" to leave the churches and organize congregations after their own creed.

The challenge issued by the conservatives has been promptly accepted by Dr. Rade, editor of the *Christliche Welt*, who writes at length under the caption "Eine Neue Religion" (A New Religion). He says in substance:

The present condition of affairs in the Protestant Church can not continue. The withholding of the name "Christian" from those who at heart are Christians must stop; it is wrong and uncharitable. We can not and shall not deny that there are far-reaching disagreements between the various schools of Protestant theology, but these constitute a difference in the expression of religion, not in religion itself. Even Protestantism and Roman Catholicism are one religion, not two; and Christianity was originally regarded not as a new religion but as a daughter of the Jewish mother-religion. It only became an independent religion when persecutions compelled it to go its own way. Again and again the conservatives insist that we liberals ought to go out from the historic Protestant churches and effect an organization of our own. Recently the *Kreuz Zeitung*, of Berlin, the chief conservative organ of the Protestant laity, declared that the laity would gladly permit the liberals to leave. But we moderns will risk anything rather than leave the church. We want to stay in the church because we feel that we belong there. But something must be done to reach a better agreement between the contending brethren. Two policies are possible. The first is for conservatives to evince greater liberality toward advanced thinkers; there should be more room for mediating theological thought. The second is to allow an open and free discussion of difficulties in the spirit of Christian faith. If this latter policy is adopted, the advanced theologians have no fear of the outcome. Only the truth will prevail, and God will give the victory to those who are in the right. "Wherein we err God will not give us victory; and to whatever He does, we will say Yea and Amen."

The Leipzig *Kirchenzeitung*, in behalf of the conservatives, replies to this demand:

The new theology strikes at the very heart of Christianity. The important question for the church is this: What think ye of Christ; whose son is he? The Christian church stands or falls with the second article of the Apostolic Creed. Christianity throughout the world, no matter how many denominations it is divided into, is a unity in the confession that Jesus is the true Son of God, who came down from heaven and upon the cross sacrificed his life for the sins of the world. This is the kernel of Christianity, yet in the sense in which it is confessed by the historic churches of Christianity, it is denied by the advanced theologians. Where, then, can there be found a common ground for discussion and debate, or the possibility of an understanding between the two schools? Dr. Rade's proposal offers not the slightest chance of effecting the purpose desired.

With this opinion other conservative papers agree. The *Alte Glaube* (Leipzig), in a special article headed "Wir bleiben!" (We are determined to stay!), appeals to the conscience of the liberals, and urges them to leave the church of which they are no longer spiritually members.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A METAPHYSICIAN'S VIEW OF IMMORTALITY.

THE spirit of George Eliot's famous poem, "Oh, may I join the Choir Invisible," pervades a new article on "The Eternal Life," by Hugo Münsterberg, professor of psychology in Harvard University. His argument, which appears in *The Atlantic Monthly* (April), in the form of a monologue—almost a soliloquy—written after a funeral and addressed to a friend, is summarized in these concluding paragraphs:

"In eternity lies the reality of our friend, who will never sit with us again here at the fireplace. I do not think that I should love him better if I hoped that he might be somewhere waiting through space and time to meet us again. I feel that I should then take his existence in the space-time world as the real meaning of his life, and thus deprive his noble personality of every value and of every ideal meaning. The man we love was not in space and time; he fought his life of strife and achievement as a subject which calls not for our perception with its standards of causality, space, and time, but for our interpretation with its standards of agreement, of values, of ideals. We know him as a subject of his will, and thus as a perfect part of the real world in its eternal fitness of valid values. He lived his life in realizing absolute values through his devotion to truth and beauty, to morality and religion; as such an irreplaceable part of the eternal world he is eternal himself. You and I do not know a reality of which he is not in eternity a noble part; the passing of time can not make his personality unreal, and nothing would be added to his immortal value if some object like him were to enter the sphere of time again. The man whom we love belongs to a world in which there is no past and future, but an eternal now. He is linked to it by the will of you, of me, of all whose will has been influenced by his will, and he is bound to it by his respect for absolute values. In a painting every color is related to the neighboring colors, and it belongs at the same time to the totality of the picture; in the symphony every tone is related to the nearest tones, and yet belongs to the whole symphony. But when the symphony or the painting is perfect, then most of all we do not wish the one beautiful color to sweep over the whole picture, or the one splendid tone to last through the whole music. We do not desire the tone of this individual life to last beyond its internal, eternal rôle, throughout the symphony of the Absolute;

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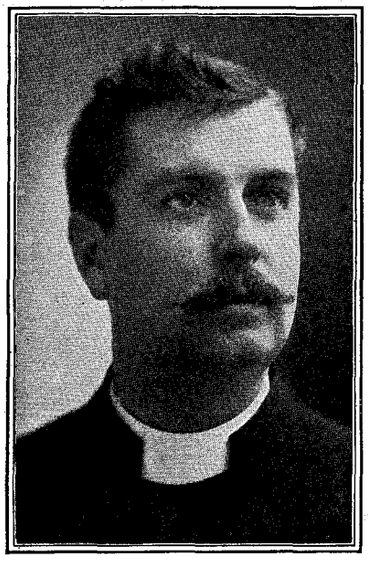
its immortality is its perfect belonging to that whole timeless reality, belonging there through its human relations to its neighbors, and through its ideal relations to the ultimate values.

"See, even these ashes of the wood which burns in the fireplace are made up of atoms which will last throughout all future time; I do not long for that repulsive, intolerable endlessness which we should have to share with those ashes. They are in time, and can never escape the tracks of time, and however long they may last, there will be endless time still ahead of them. We are beyond time; our hope and our strife is eternally completed in the timeless system of wills, and if I mourn for our friend, I grieve not because his personality has become unreal like an event in time, but because his personality, as it belongs eternally to our world, aims at a fuller realization of its intentions, at a richer influence on his friends. This contrast between what is aimed at in our attitude and what is reached in our influence is indeed full of pathos, and yet inexhaustible in its eternal value. We ought to submit to its ethical meaning as we submit to the value of truth and beauty and duty and sanctity. It belongs to the ultimate meaning of each of us; through our aims, through our influences, through our relations to the aims of our fellows and to the ideals of the Absolute, and, finally, through these pathetic contrasts between aims and influences we enter as parts into the absolute reality—not for calendar years and not for innumerable æons, but for timeless eternity."

A NEW "HERESY" CASE.

"IT almost seems that an accusation of heterodoxy, if not an actual prosecution for heresy, will come to be needed, if it be not needed already, as a vindication of the intelligence, the candor, and the fearlessness of a clergyman in any way prominent," says the New York *Times*, apropos of the charges brought against the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, of New York, by the Iowa Classis of the Reformed Church of America. The basis for these charges is found in a sermon dealing with "The Lost Sense of God" and appearing in a recent issue of *The Christian Intelligencer* (New York), the official organ of the Reformed Church. The passages deemed "heretical" are the following:



THE REV. DR. DONALD SAGE MACKAY,
Charged with heresy by the Iowa Classis of the Reformed Church.

"Third.—Still another cause which I mention as contributing to this lost sense of God comes from the crude and pitiless theology of a previous age. I say previous age, and yet I can not help remembering that in Scotland to-day eleven hundred ministers have been rendered legally churchless and homeless, and property of $55,000,000 taken from the church they represent, in order to satisfy the legal demands of a church of just twenty-four ministers, whose fundamental belief is a limited salvation: that God only saves the elect, and that only to the elect can the offer of salvation be made. These twenty-four ministers stand to-day, with that vast revenue behind them, as representatives, if not exponents, of that dreadful theology of a generation or two ago, which pictured God as seeking His own glory at the expense of His creatures' welfare; as condemning 'for His own mere good pleasure' innocent children and ignorant savages to an eternal torment which presupposes eternal evil; as punishing men for mistakes in doctrine; as claiming a blind submission of the conscience and intellect; as vindictive and cruel; and as, in fact, anything but the Father of infinite love revealed in Jesus Christ.

"That theology, thank God, is not preached to-day, but the effects of it are felt to-day. Acting on sensitive minds, unable, as more robust minds were, to see the essential truth behind the crude expression, it drove many men away from religion, and in the children of such people, grown to manhood and womanhood themselves, the sense of God as the Father of infinite love has become an extinct force with nothing to replace it. . . . . .

"Who is Jesus Christ, you ask? And I reply, 'Jesus Christ is a person in human history who has for man the religious value of God.' That definition may not meet all the questions that the nature of Christ arouses, but it is surely sufficient as a basis for faith. You say you have difficulty in accepting Christ's miraculous birth or his physical resurrection. Let them go, but accept this as at least something to start from: Jesus Christ has for you the religious value of God."

The protest from Iowa was made in the form of this resolution:

"In view of the fact that in *The Christian Intelligencer* of February 1, 1905, we find an article written by the Rev. Dr. D. S. Mackay, which article—especially the matter included in Clause 3—is decidedly against our Reformed doctrine; in view of the fact that the reading of such articles must necessarily bear evil results: therefore:

"Resolved, That we, as the Classis of Iowa, express our indignation, and regret to find such a contribution in a paper which represents our Reformed Church, and that we, as classis, feel ourselves obliged to withdraw our moral and financial support from said paper if we can not recommend it to our Reformed families as containing solid and orthodox literature."

The Christian Intelligencer admits that Dr. Mackay, in the sermon criticized, made use of "some unguarded expressions in describing the doctrinal attitude of the 'Wee Free Church'"; but adds: "The inference that he intended to deny any doctrine of our standards we regard as altogether unwarranted." *The Christian World and Evangelist* (New York) remarks:

"1. Dr. Mackay is not responsible for expressing his disapprobation of an extreme statement of doctrine held by another church, but which is certainly not held by the church of which he is a minister. 2. Even if the statements in question had been reiterated in the Revised Westminster Confession—which they have not been—they are not binding upon the Reformed Church, for the Westminster Confession is not one of the five basic creeds of that church. . . . . .

"If there are any churches in the country that long for Preterition and a Limited Atonement they can probably secure some ministers who will consent to preach them, but there are many more that will have none of them, and their number increases daily."

The Times comments further:

"It is true that Dr. Mackay did in the same sermon speak disrespectfully of 'the crude and pitiless theology of a previous age,' and even went on to remark upon the legal decision which has ousted in Scotland some 1,100 ministers from an organization possessing some $50,000,000 worth of property, turning it over to just twenty-four ministers who represent the 'crude and pitiless theology' in question. The difference in numbers and importance probably represents with tolerable accuracy the members of the Reformed Church who continue to hold the 'historic standards' literally, in comparison with those who find Dr. Mackay's version of Christianity more credible. But it is likely that recent events in other communions will deter even the most zealous members of the Iowa Classis from going beyond the threat to boycott a newspaper to the bringing up of the preacher on a charge of heresy."

LOSING ONE'S RELIGION: A WORD FOR THE STUDENT.

"FEW individuals who have passed through the heartrending experience of losing their religion," says Henry Thomas Colestock, a writer in the New York *Outlook*, "can ever forget that experience." This loss of religion, he thinks, is apt to be associated with the period of college education, during which a process of adjustment between religious faith and a growing knowledge is taking place. The student goes to college with certain religious beliefs, and finds an antagonism between his beliefs and the new ideas he is taught. As these new ideas possess him, they tend to

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undermine his faith, and soon he comes to the conclusion that he has lost his religion, and he drifts into an indifference toward the duties and claims of the religious life. "One word," suggests Dr. Colestock, may prove helpful in such a case:

"The word which some of us wish had been spoken to us who have passed through one phase or another of this struggle of adjustment between faith and knowledge is this: Religious faith is a life of fellowship with God; religion is the living of one's life in view of this fellowship; religious beliefs are explanations of this life of fellowship with God, and it is reasonable to expect that these explanations will vary according to our intellectual progress, being different with the same individual in different stages of his development; and differing also in the thought of different persons owing to training and temperament.

"With this distinction between religious faith and religious beliefs firmly grasped, the student need not feel that he is losing his religion when he is being compelled to give up some of his early, inadequate religious conceptions. Rather he will welcome all new ideas which enable him to explain this fellowship and to understand more fully its meaning. With this distinction between religious faith and the explanations of faith kept in mind, the student can fearlessly investigate any subject in science or history or philosophy without disturbing his religion, for he thinks of religion as a life in fellowship with God; but as new light dawns he may be compelled to reinterpret all of the soul's relations with God. His explanations of faith change; his faith abides, grows, develops."

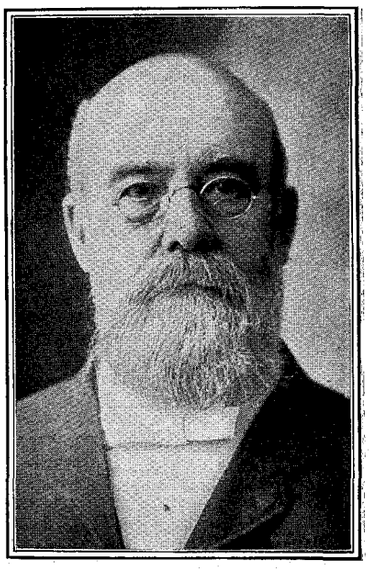
THE CHURCH'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE SOLUTION OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

DR. WASHINGTON GLADDEN'S attitude of determined opposition to the acceptance of Mr. Rockefeller's gift of $100,000 to the American Board of Foreign Missions may be held to give special significance to his article on "The Church and Social Problems" in the current *International Quarterly*. He states emphatically his conviction that "the main interest of Christianity must be in the social order"; thinks that the relation of the American churches to "certain large affairs" of a social nature has been "less close than could have been desired"; and concludes by saying that if the church unfits itself for social work by "taking bribes of tainted money," she "ought to perish with her money, and she will."

Taking up, first of all, the question of public education, which once was under the entire control of the church, but is now almost entirely separated from it, Dr. Gladden argues that "it is not, perhaps, to be regretted that religious teaching has been abandoned by the public schools; such teaching as could be supplied by the secular authorities would certainly be perfunctory and might be very defective." He intimates, however, that "a certain amount of elementary moral instruction" would be beneficial, and suggests that "the church has possibly failed of its duty in neglecting to insist upon this." Moreover, "the churches could unite in a resolute purpose to keep clean, upright, honorable men in control of the public schools," and, in Dr. Gladden's opinion, ought to do so. Passing on to a consideration of the temperance problem, he says:

"It would seem that the recent tendency of temperance workers in the church to put the entire stress of their endeavor upon the suppression of the saloon is not an enlightened policy. The moral forces are still of some account, and it would be becoming in the church to give them a little more recognition. It is especially needful that in waging this campaign the church should comprehend the value of the social forces. The causes of drunkenness are, indeed, deeper than most of our temperance workers realize, and the radical cure will involve something far more drastic than any temperance legislation yet proposed; but such temporary and partial relief as we may now expect is much more surely gained in many localities by providing some attractive substitute for the saloon than by making futile war upon it. A great deal has been done in England along this line, in the establishment of coffee-houses and friendly inns, where shelter and warmth and society may be found free from the temptations of drink. In this country very little of this kind of work has been attempted, and the churches are grossly derelict in their neglect of this hopeful instrumentality. It may be that in some communities and localities measures of legal restriction or repression can be made more effective than counter attractions in reducing the amount of drunkenness; but there are many localities where it is simply impossible that such measures should be enforced; and the church is doing far less than it ought to do in the occupation of these regions with such agencies as I have suggested."

Then there is the great negro question. Dr. Gladden thinks it "of the greatest moment that churches at the North and churches at the South should get together upon this burning social problem: What is the Christian way of treating the American negro?" Following upon this question is that of "white slavery" which may seem to involve an extravagant inference, but which the writer is disposed to press. On this point he says:



THE REV. DR. WASHINGTON GLADDEN.

He holds that "the main interest of Christianity must be in the social order," and that if the church unfits herself for social work by "taking bribes of tainted money," she "ought to perish with her money, and she will."

"The condition of the wage-laborer who stands alone confronting the enormous aggregations of capital now controlling nearly all our industries, and who is compelled to make his own bargains with such employers for the wages on which he subsists, is not very different from that of the slave. . . . There appears to be but one way of salvation open to him. He must combine with his fellow laborers, and collective bargaining must be substituted for individual bargaining. That is the only way in which he can be delivered from penury and bondage.

"Of course this remedy may involve some very unpleasant experiences. The laboring men thus uniting are likely to misuse their power. Most people who get power in their hands misuse it more or less. Corporations abuse their power in many nefarious ways. Labor unions are often guilty of grave abuses of power. They make extravagant demands and vexatious rules; they resort to violence. All this is reprehensible and must be resisted and punished. But no system is to be denounced or forbidden because of its abuses. It must be purged of its abuses; it must be held firmly to its purposes. The purposes of labor organization are righteous purposes. It is the only method by which labor, under the present industrial system, can save itself from degradation and slavery. The laboring classes have a right to the hearty, cordial, outspoken sympathy and support of the Christian church in their endeavors to do this. Their unreason and spite and violence need not be approved, but their central purpose ought to be confirmed and applauded. If the Christian church does not approve of slavery she ought to say so, in terms which can not be misunderstood."

The problem of poverty Dr. Gladden regards as the "most portentous of all social problems." Quoting the "appalling" estimate of Robert Hunter that there are fully ten million people in this country in a state of poverty, he asks: What is the American church doing toward the solution of this problem? He confesses that "it is doing very little," and pleads for "a closer and more sympathetic relation between the churches and the philanthropic institutions," as well as for the study of ameliorative legislation. He concludes:

"More people are killed in a year in this country by railway

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accidents than were killed on both sides in the three years of the Boer War. Thousands of families thus bereaved are reduced to poverty; and a large share of these accidents are preventable.

"Tuberculosis slays every year 150,000 people in the United States, and its annual cost to the nation is estimated at $330,000,000. The amount of poverty caused by this terrible destruction of human life is vast, and a very large part of this is preventable.

"The ruin of health in unsanitary tenements is another great cause of poverty; and the community has the power to prevent this evil.

"It is the business of the church to educate the community upon all these subjects. She has no more urgent business. She must not stand and look on while such tremendous forces are at work destroying the bodies and the souls of men. She is here in the world to save men, and she needs a larger understanding of what that means. She must learn to read her commission in the light of the twentieth century and in the terms of modern social life. Where else shall we look for an authoritative and commanding interpretation of the ethics of the new industry and of the existing social order?

"If the church can not do this work she has no business in this world. If she unfits herself for it by taking bribes of tainted money she ought to perish with her money, and she will."

THE HIGHER CRITICISM DEFENDED.

DR. EMIL REICH'S article on "The Bankruptcy of Higher Criticism" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 11) has provoked a vigorous rejoinder from Canon Cheyne, of Oxford University, one of the leading representatives of the school attacked. Writing in *The Contemporary Review* (March) under the title, "Shall We Put the Clock Back in Biblical Criticism?" Dr. Cheyne charges the Austrian writer with extravagance of expression and a too great eagerness to "make points." He thinks Dr. Reich's impeachment of the philological methods of the German critics is "very superficial," and asks: "Can there really be any educated man who does not know that the phrase 'classical philology' has so expanded its meaning as to have become equivalent to 'the study of classical antiquity,' and can this study be unconducive to the progress of humanity?" He continues:

"I quite admit that biblical philology has lagged much behind its classical sister. Certainly it is no longer a mere study of words, tho it will be a bad day when the words of the biblical writings cease to be carefully and methodically studied in the light of an improved, even if far from perfect, grammar and lexicography. But it is only feeling its way toward a higher stage, and while some of its votaries may be too cautious, others may be almost too bold, thinking that they serve the community best by willingness to incur the risk of making mistakes."

The theory now advanced by a number of prominent German Assyriologists, that "astral myths are the outer garment of the biblical stories of primitive times," is pronounced by Canon Cheyne not the result of mere "philological jugglery" (as Dr. Reich avers), but "a fine specimen of concentrated intellectual work, and an attempt, by no means unsuccessful, to penetrate to the center of the Babylonian, Canaanitish, and probably to some extent early Israelitish view of the world." The writer goes on to say:

"Without (I am sure) suspecting that he misrepresents any one, Dr. Emil Reich leads the reader to suppose that 'the philological school of historians' are destructive critics, and that Dr. Hugo Winckler is one of their chief leaders. Dr. Reich must, I think, know better than this, but he probably dashed off his article too quickly to be able to revise it. Of course, if he had looked again into a few of the works of 'moderate' scholars, both in England (Britain) and Germany, he would have seen that the reconstructive tendency has been gaining more and more strength, and that summaries and conspectuses of critical results, relating both to the Old and to the New Testament, with a view to tracing the history of Jewish and early Christian literature and religion, are yearly increasing in number."

Dr. Reich's emphasis on "the personal factor in history" is declared to be natural, but not judicial. To quote again:

"The critical historian must be on his guard against the phantasms of the imagination. Even in Greek and Roman history, in which tradition may justly claim much more respect than was formerly accorded to it, we can not venture to assume the correctness of unconfirmed details of a romantic appearance. And in Hebrew history, considering the strong subjectivity of the biblical narrators, we can still less afford to follow the literary tradition, where grounds for suspicion exist, and where there is no external evidence for the facts. I am myself one of those who hold the historical existence of a personage called Moses to be unproved and improbable. It is quite illegitimate to neutralize the critical arguments for this view by a backward gaze of the eye of the imagination. Gladly would I be introduced to such religious heroes as the Abraham and Moses of the Pentateuch writings. But even those who once clung tightly to Abraham as a person are now, for good reasons, loosening their hold, and one can hardly doubt that the same will shortly be the case with the ill-supported belief in Moses. I wish that the facts were otherwise, but no conscientious philological scholar can allow his wishes to dictate to his historical criticism. It is no use to answer that just as the Reformation presupposes the historical character of Luther, and the Franciscan Order the historical character of St. Francis, so the existence of the Jews presupposes that of their founder, Moses. The sayings and doings of Moses can not be said to be presupposed by the national existence of the Jews, nor can even the existence of the Franciscan Order give us secure data for deciding the vexed questions as to the life of St. Francis. It is, however, perfectly legitimate to say that the narrators of the lives of Abraham and Moses were, relatively to their age, themselves great personalities, and that they were all the greater because of their supreme humility in not giving a thought to personal fame. And still greater are the personalities of the chief writer-prophets."

With regard to the traditions of the Masai tribe which, according to Dr. Reich, completely overthrow the conclusions of higher criticism, Canon Cheyne says: "It is not correct to say that the Masai are a negro people. There has no doubt been some admixture of negro blood, but the people as a whole are, we are told, anthropologically a homogeneous Semitic race." To Dr. Reich's affirmation that "it is just as possible, with purely philological arguments, to deduce the Masai legends from Hebrew stories as it is to deduce Hebrew legends from Babylonian myths," Canon Cheyne replies: "No person experienced in the comparative study of Hebrew and Babylonian stories would be so bold as to say this." The writer concludes:

"The educated public will gain greatly by coming into closer touch with investigators of the Bible. It will learn what things are really settled, and will come to understand the fascination of the many unsettled important historical problems. A sense of the love of truth, characteristic of the lay mind, will react upon the critical workers and make them more fearless, more resourceful, and less contented to rest in imperfectly defended positions."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

DEAN FRANK K. SANDERS, of Yale Divinity School, has been elected Secretary of the Congregational Sunday-school and Publishing Society, of Boston, and will hereafter devote his time to its affairs. The Society publishes a list of periodicals with a circulation of more than half a million, and issues the denominational newspaper, *The Congregationalist*.

A NEW Standard Bible Dictionary is announced by the Funk & Wagnalls Company. It will be issued in a single volume of about 700,000 words, under the editorial charge of Melancthon W. Jacobus, Dean of Hartford Theological Seminary; Edward E. Nourse, Professor of Biblical Theology in Hartford Theological Seminary, and Andrew C. Zenos, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago.

"THE inauguration of a monument of Christ, the Redeemer, on the Cordillera of the Andes," says Carolina Huidobro, in *The Christian Herald* (New York), "has a grand significance, at once political and social. The colossal statue upon a pinnacle 14,000 feet above the sea, surrounded by peaks of perpetual snow, dominating as it does the two countries which stretch out on either side of the mountain-range, is a tangible witness of international brotherhood. . . . Chile and Argentina have not only created a symbol; they have inculcated into the minds of men for all ages an idea of greater significance than any other in our contemporary age, by erecting that colossal monument to the Christ, with the inscription on its granite pedestal: 'Sooner shall these mountains crumble to dust than Argentines and Chileans break the Peace which, at the feet of Christ, the Redeemer, they have sworn to maintain.' On the opposite side of the base are the words of the angels' song over Bethlehem: 'Peace on earth, good-will to all men!' The statue cost about $100,000, and was paid for by popular subscription, the working-classes contributing liberally."

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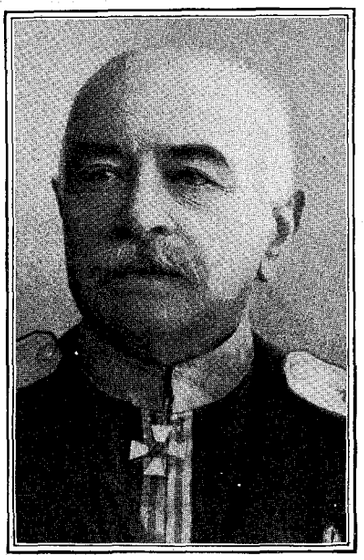
FOREIGN COMMENT.

THE BUREAUCRACY, THE CHURCH, THE ARMY, AND THE CZAR.

IF Nicholas II. is to meet with any success in the policy of rigorous reaction which recent reports incline European dailies to attribute to him, he must rely, they think, upon the army, the bureaucracy, and the church. For the tendency of the Russian masses, so far as they are articulate, is conceded to be toward revolt. Russia's friend, the Paris *Gaulois*, fears that the rural peasantry have been so wrought up by agrarian agitation, maintained by means of literature smuggled into the country, that the old veneration for the throne is decaying. The Paris *Temps* has some very dismal forebodings based upon the same information. But as long as the church, the bureaucracy, and the army remain faithful the war can go on, Russia can retain some vestige of solvency, and revolution can be kept within local limits. But this is not at all the view of a writer in the London *Spectator*, who has had considerable first-hand experience of Russian conditions. "Russia is in a state of incipient revolution," he declares; "the fire is smoldering and will never be put out;" while regarding "the chief supports of the throne"—the bureaucracy, the church, and the army—he supplies this information:



GENERAL DRAGOMIROFF.

A late portrait, apparently, of Russia's greatest living soldier, who is advising the Grand Dukes regarding the campaign and is said to be Kuropatkin's enemy.

"The bureaucracy is honeycombed by subversive propaganda, and once the revolution obtains a real hold it will throw in its lot with the winning side. The police are the main prop of Government: apart from the impossibility of coercing a nation for a lengthened period, they are tired and disgusted with their duties. A high police official once told me after forty-eight hours spent in arresting innocent people because a great person had been assassinated: 'Do you think we policemen have no hearts? Do you think we enjoy pulling girls and boys out of bed, and arresting men and women whom we know to be innocent of everything but a few nonsensical liberal ideas?' 'Well,' I asked, 'why not give up your position?' 'Some one,' was his reply, 'must do the work, and I have a wife and family, but there are times when one would rather starve!' Comment is unnecessary, but the instance is not an isolated one.

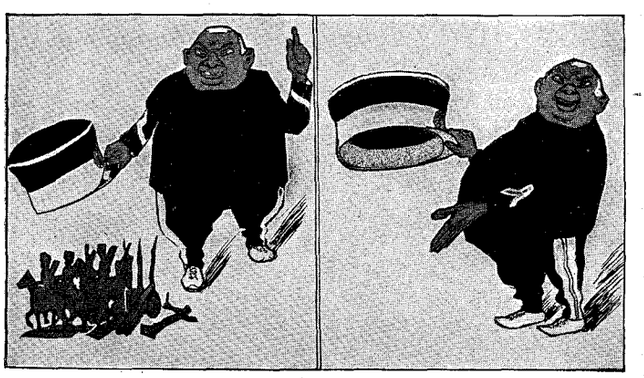
"The younger generation of priests are liberally inclined, and it is significant that the first leader, demagogue tho he be, has been thrown up by the church. In this connection it should be noted that the village 'pope' has lost all influence in the villages where he does not sympathize with discontent.

"And the army! It only requires a leader to show its open dissatisfaction, and will not such a leader be found in some man whose ambitions have been disappointed in the colossal muddle of Manchuria? I have a letter from a Russian provincial town from one who up to two weeks ago scoffed at revolution; in it occurs the following passage: 'All the town property is guarded by soldiers, and the rioters are beginning to be a little troublesome. We have to feed the soldiers, and in return they tell us that when the rioters come they will either join the rioters or else they will give them their arms and sit down and wait arrest. You dare not tell the officers or police, because if you did they would kill you on the spot.' Comment again is needless.

"The revolution has come to stay. At first it will take the form of isolated risings in town and country, accompanied by appalling ruin and misery. Anarchy will reign supreme for a time, each section of the community seeking its own benefit until a man arises who will weld the whole into an articulate force. Whether the phenix to arise from the ashes will be a constitutional monarchy or a republic no one can foretell, but it does not require the gifts of prophecy to say that the autocracy is doomed."

This analysis of the situation is in harmony with much that has recently been alleged in the Berlin *Vorwärts* and other Socialist organs in Western Europe. On the whole, however, the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, the foreign editor of which is one of Emperor William's most trusted advisers on Russian affairs, is inclined to think that the bureaucracy, the church, and the army will remain loyal to the Czar. Yet there must be some fundamental divergences of view among those elements, for a writer in the *Deutsche St. Petersburger Zeitung*, vouched for by that paper as a responsible authority, attributes the "difficulties and agitations" in Russia to "two fundamentally different movements or tendencies" now strongly marked among persons holding positions of distinction in the empire. The first of these tendencies is "destructively anarchistic," while the other is "really liberal," aiming simply at reform and betterment of social and political conditions. We are told further:

"The misfortune is that the leaders of the latter well-meant movement do not realize how utterly antagonistic are their aims and sentiments to those of the first-mentioned destructive elements. They do not know and understand that now, so long as war with a foreign foe and rebellion of spirit in the domestic enemy continue as they do, the time is not ripe for attempting to cajole reforms from the Imperial Government through the medium of noisy petitions and loud proclamations. Not anarchistic attempts, perhaps, but the reckless proceedings of immature college students and a dozen or so of professors are regarded by the liberals as welcome



MAGICIAN OYAMA—"Now here is a Cossack division—I put my hat over it—"

"and it disappears."

"You put your money into the contribution box for the Red Cross—"

"But when you try to take it out—lo! it is in the Grand Duke's pocket."

—*Floh* (Vienna).

PRESTO CHANGE!

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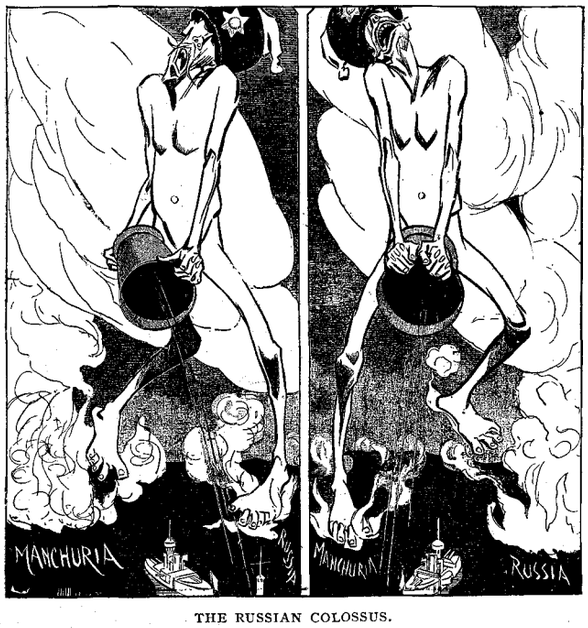
aids to their own cause. They feel called upon to take advantage of the present embarrassed situation of the Government through their dread, occasioned by their own lack of courage, that otherwise their demand for reforms may prove a belated one. They let themselves be persuaded by agitators that many existing evils, due to the character of the people and to the generally low plane of civilization, are really caused by 'the system' and the laws of the land. Hence they give anarchy opportunity to masquerade in the guise of liberalism. . . . . .

"The great misfortune resulting from this lack of discrimination is that the great majority of individuals can not decide to which movement to give their support. They do not see the wolf in sheep's clothing, and they rush into compromising alliances. They have got the idea that the kind of people who wield the readiest pens and possess the glibbest tongues and hold forth at meetings must be the true interpreters of Russian intelligence and even of the Russian people."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PARIS ON THE CONTINUATION OF THE WAR.

THROUGHOUT the whole period of nearly seven years, during which Theophile Delcassé has been Minister of Foreign Affairs under the French Republic, he has never received so decided a check, if we may rely upon the foreign press, as the rebuff he seems to have sustained in his efforts to end the war between Russia and Japan. That the effort to end the war has failed is declared by the Paris *Temps*, which is understood to receive its inspiration direct from Theophile Delcassé himself. Russia, it is categorically declared by the great French daily, intends to go on with the war; and this statement comes, it must be remembered, from the one newspaper in the world which can claim to be, in world politics, the editorial voice of Russia's ally. The *Temps* has repeatedly asserted, of late, that St. Petersburg will not make peace, is not considering peace, and does not want peace. To quote:

"The hope that may have been formed of finding in the Mukden hecatomb a finish to a sanguinary war is, for the moment, vain.



THE RUSSIAN COLOSSUS.

In Europe and in Asia he has one foot in the fire, and strives vainly to put the blaze out.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Partizan organs are revolting against the evidence. They are even, or nearly so, accusing of a change of mind those (and we are of the number) who, having believed in the possibility of an immediate settlement, expressed that opinion with the sincerity and the moderation that were proper. That opinion, so far as we are concerned, has not altered. But from that to disputing that Russia may be in a position to essay a new effort, from that to disregarding the fact that her unemployed resources are great enough to permit her to make this effort, there is a distance which good faith forbade us to cross. If this truth is offensive to certain interests or to certain passions, so much the worse for those interests and so much the worse for those passions.

"Count von Bülow, in his remarkable speeches of the other day, reminded German Socialists that the ironically insulting tone they employ in commenting upon Russia is both inconvenient and absurd. The same reminder could profitably be addressed to the Socialists of France. It would be well to commend more reserve to them as well. To them it would be well to say, and to say loudly, that Russia, after as before the war—assuming that the issue of the war will be the worst possible—will remain a power of the first rank, whose alliance is for our country a historical necessity. And if there be Frenchmen who forget that no defeat is irremediable and that all recoveries are possible, one can, in truth, only pity them for having such a short memory."

Thus the official journalistic voice of Russia's ally. That very voice had declared forty-eight hours previously:

"This determination (to continue the war) is for the moment quite fixed, according to information that has reached us. And ever since the announcement of the defeat at Mukden consideration has been given in St. Petersburg only to measures of a kind to make good that defeat. The appointment of a new commander-in-chief is one of these measures. It is not the only one, and consideration is likewise given to the despatch of reinforcements capable of organizing a new line of resistance. It is thought, in other words, that nothing has been lost; that resources still unemployed make it possible to try the chances once again; that these chances, utilized with more audacity and more activity, may bring success to the Russian arms.

"Russia, by this attitude, gives evidence of a 'stomach' to which homage must be rendered."

Nevertheless, it is a 'stomach' to which no homage is rendered by the Socialist Paris *Action*. That newspaper is vehemently anti-Russian, reflecting in this the temper of the extreme group in the Chamber of Deputies. The *Humanité* (Paris) professes itself wholly disgusted at the news that Russia means to fight on. Its radical contemporaries are much of the same mind. Yet the weighty *Journal des Débats* (Paris) feels impelled to note:

"The appointment of a new commander-in-chief would seem to indicate that Russia has decided to continue the war. Other circumstances gain further acceptance for this view. On this point we continue to refrain from giving Russia advice. But we may repeat that if the protection of her interests seems to make peace timely, she would make a great blunder by persisting in war for the sole purpose of defending her honor in the eyes of the outside world. As we have taken occasion to say, her honor is henceforth secure, absolutely secure."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRENCH SUSPICION OF GERMAN POLICY IN MOROCCO.

WHEN Emperor William dined at the French embassy in Berlin on a certain evening last month, the newspapers of the republic substantially agreed with the newspapers of the empire that all possibility of a Franco-German misunderstanding on the subject of Morocco had been rendered impossible. A long conversation over the coffee and cigars, two pictures from the Paris Louvre, brought especially to Berlin to decorate the walls for the occasion, the presence of the Imperial Chancellor, and some optimistic comment in the *Kreuz Zeitung* and *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, official organs, were interpreted everywhere as the beginning of the end of French suspicion of German policy in Morocco. Now, however, the German Emperor has paid his visit to the dominions of Mulai Abdul Aziz, he has made a speech which is averred to be highly provocative, and the official organ of the French Foreign Office, the Paris *Temps*, but lately delighted by all that was said in the conversation over coffee and cigars, is now proclaiming that Emperor William has gone to every length

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"short of openly quarreling" with France. Still, the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), not official and representing business interests mainly, declares that the German Government has no intention of opposing the policy of France in Morocco. On the other hand, the *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin), in touch with official opinion, thinks it only natural that the Emperor's proceedings in Morocco should excite comment, and that no one in Germany is disposed to "deny the political significance" of the imperial visit. The English dailies explain the present discord on the basis of their theory that Germany resents the agreement between Great Britain and France, according to which Morocco was made a French sphere of influence. London dailies recall complaints in the *Kölnische Zeitung* and other authoritative German organs, to the effect that the agreement between France and Great Britain practically ousted Germany from Morocco. But a progressive German daily, the Berlin *Volkszeitung*, tells us that "the Powers which have the prior right of action in Morocco are the Powers which dominate the Mediterranean, Great Britain, France, and Italy." It fears that the consequence of Emperor William's visit to Morocco will be a further intimacy between Great Britain and France. "Hence, Germany will become more isolated than ever." The English view of the position of France in Morocco is thus put by the London *Times*:

"We recognize France's claim to predominant influence, which she derives from her superior interests in Morocco. We know that she recognizes the responsibility which this position lays upon her. We shall rejoice to see the Tangier country rendered secure as soon as possible; but France has plenty of time before her in Morocco, and in the general development of her policy she need not be hurried. The first practical steps to be taken may be left to the French Minister's discretion. It will certainly be necessary for France to restore order by efficient means of her own; whether she is allowed to do it in the Sultan's name, or is compelled to act against the Sultan, is a matter which Mulai Abdul Aziz has it in his own hands to decide. It may be remembered that, as far back as last July, the Sultan agreed to the introduction of Algerian police into Tangier, tho he afterward vacillated characteristically. It may be hoped that France will not have to resort to any measures of a more coercive kind than this, and both the character of her minister and the known moderation of her Government furnish the best guaranties that she will prefer all possible means of persuasion."

But the persuasion of France will now be neutralized by the encouragement of the Moroccan Sultan's resistance embodied in the Emperor William's "provocative" attitude, according to Paris dailies. The *Temps* has been hinting for weeks at "secret obstruction" to "pacific penetration" by the republic. The Sultan himself, it hears, will frustrate France if he can. On that point the London *Times* adds:

"Between one of two courses he will have to choose. Either he must submit to the inevitable, and seek from the representative of France that assistance in setting his house in order which he sorely needs and which France has the right to afford him; or he must throw himself into the arms of fanatical advisers, who detest the foreigner and will carry their monarch straight along the path of reaction and resistance. We call the first alternative inevitable, because it is quite clear that the second would only postpone, not avert it. If the Sultan proves recalcitrant, he will prolong the miserable anarchy of his kingdom, and he may make the task of the French harder; but he can not alter the result. The end is certain, whether the Sultan stirs up Moorish fanaticism against France or not. The French have a great work before them in Morocco, imposed on them as a matter of necessity by their contiguous interests in Northern Africa, and recognized by the Powers chiefly interested as their special privilege and duty. They would not let themselves be turned aside from it by the Sultan, should he adopt the criminally foolish policy of obstruction."

It is pointed out by some British organs that the United States is a factor of growing importance in Moroccan affairs. The Paris *Journal des Débats* wonders if President Roosevelt means to interest himself "characteristically," and the London *Outlook* prints the following from the pen of Raisuli's admirer, Mr. Perdicaris:

"Would not the American flag at Tangier be a lesser evil, from the Anglo-European point of view, than any international conflict, or than the condition of present native anarchy, which is a constant menace to all concerned?

"Of course, if the authorities at Washington were at this present moment consulted, they would, naturally and inevitably, reply that the friendship either of France or of any other European

POOR BEGGAR.

BEAR—"Oh, I say, ma'am, don't be so hard——"
MADAM LA FRANCE—"Sorry,—but not another penny."
—*Punch* (London).

Power is infinitely more important to the commercial advantage of the United States than would be the possession of the whole of Morocco, even were that country first swept clean of all its present inhabitants, whose chief merit seems to consist in their eminent adaptability to guerilla warfare. Yet is it not just possible that were America at some future day very much pressed, or, on the other hand, very indignant over some outrage to her flag or to her interest, she might be amiable enough to 'take on a corner of the African Continent,' just to see 'how it felt'?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPE'S LATEST IMPRESSIONS OF PRESIDENT CASTRO.

THE unprecedented scarcity of commanding personalities in what has come to be styled "world politics" was the theme of a lengthy series of reflections in the London *Spectator* some weeks ago. Apart from President Roosevelt and Emperor William the British weekly confessed its inability to discern any striking character. But it may be presumed, from what is said in European newspapers in all the great capitals, that *The Spectator* accidentally overlooked Cipriano Castro, President of Venezuela. That statesman has attained, in the columns of the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), and innumerable other dailies abroad, a conspicuity which makes his name as familiar in Europe for the time being as that of Theodore Roosevelt himself. But it is a bad eminence to which President Castro has attained. "The gadfly of international politics," the London *Telegraph* calls him, declaring, moreover, that "he has again succeeded in making himself intolerable." We read:

"There is absolutely no parallel in modern times to the President of this small South American Republic, who manages to get at loggerheads with practically every Power whose subjects have any business relations with Venezuela. It is within the recollection

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of every one how, two years ago, Great Britain, Germany, and Italy blockaded his ports in order to obtain what satisfaction they could for a long succession of grievances. Ultimately a settlement was arrived at, thanks to the good offices of the United States, but President Castro has not thought fit to observe the terms of the award. He has evaded full payment, and still evades it, strong in his weakness and quite shameless in his cynical indifference to protest. At the present moment he is embroiled with France, and has an outstanding quarrel with Italy, while less than three months ago he was being threatened with an ultimatum from the United States and deluged with protests from Great Britain, Italy, and Germany. There was a time when the United States were inclined to champion the cause of Venezuela against the world, and President Cleveland's well-remembered message to Congress made a great stir on both sides of the Atlantic. Americans, however, know their Castro better by this time, for he has robbed them just as impartially as he has robbed any other state. So the big brother with the big stick is growing very tired of his junior's antics, and is not unwilling that he should be taught a lesson in manners. The only question is, Who shall administer it? and this is one of some awkwardness. Punishment usually entails military expeditions, which, in their turn, often involve seizure of territory, while temporary seizures have a knack of acquiring the quality of permanence. Here the Monroe Doctrine interposes its ban, and the Power inflicting punishment is brought into threatened collision with the United States. Thus a situation of some delicacy is at once created, and on his knowledge of this President Castro presumes. But he carries his presumption too far. American opinion, while adhering without the slightest abatement to the Monroe Doctrine—that doctrine, indeed, tends always to expand rather than to shrink—freely admits the absolute indefensibility of President Castro's conduct, and the absolute necessity of coercing him into endurable behavior. Americans, therefore, are beginning to see that the United States will have to act as a sort of Court of Appeal between Europe and the Latin Republics, and will also have to enforce the awards."

But a far more sinister view of American policy in Venezuela is taken by the writer in the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, who declares that "Castro will in the beginning be supported in his efforts to fleece his European creditors, but the moment he acts against the interests of his big friend, the heavy fist that has hitherto upheld his arm will seize him by the collar." The French attitude is reflected in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) thus:

"It would be a very great blunder on the part of the Venezuelan Government to suppose that it can treat us evasively because we recently showed ourselves less brusk in dealing with it than were other Powers. On the occasion of the last incidents it was from a spirit of conciliation, and not from hesitation, that we did not associate ourselves with the naval action of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy. The Hague court, by recognizing in the intervening Powers a preferential right over the others, may have caused us to regret our conciliatory attitude. In any event, as far as regards the future, its sentence can be to the other Powers simply a warning to undertake energetically and without hesitation, should occasion arise, the defense of their interests. The Venezuelan Government would likewise be very badly advised if it relied upon the United States and the Monroe Doctrine as a means of intimidating us in the defense of our rights and the rights of our citizens. Mr. Roosevelt has often given it to be understood that in his view the Monroe Doctrine ought to be a principle of order and of political morality in the New World, rather than serving for the protection of governments which do not wish to fulfil their engagements or which desire to violate the rights of others. It is true that according to his interpretation of the doctrine it is the intervention of the United States that should result in case of any foreign intervention, which, to be effective, has to take the form of territorial occupation. But, even if the European Powers accept this interpretation, the outcome would be, as we have already observed, an intervention in any case. In the present case it can not escape the notice of the Venezuelan Government that our excellent relations with the United States would permit us to obtain satisfaction all the more readily.

"What surprises us most in President Castro is the persistence he displays in renewing, against the interests of the Powers, attempts that have always been frustrated. Not one of these attempts has yet been crowned with success. There has always resulted for Venezuela either a diplomatic defeat or a loss of money or even intervention by force. It seems as if experience ought to have taught the President. By proceeding as he persists in doing, he runs the risk of finally creating for his country foreign complications from which it may be more difficult for him to extricate himself than formerly. On the other hand, it would seem that, apart from the faction which supports him, the Venezuelans themselves are wearied by his policy. The numerous attempts at insurrection aimed against him are proof of this. Finally, he can not but bring down upon himself the opposition of the Spanish-American elements, still numerous, which desire to maintain the integrity of Latin America and which, therefore, regard as culpable those governments which furnish foreign Powers with motives for intervention. In spite of a discouraging past, it may yet be hoped that President Castro will ultimately see the force of these considerations."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ST. PETERSBURG'S HOPE OF ULTIMATE VICTORY.

RUSSIA'S mouthpieces in the press of Western Europe begin to insist that she is the victim of material misrepresentation on the subject of her attitude to peace. To such lengths has this misrepresentation been carried, we are assured, that the Japanese Minister in London was hoaxed lately into supposing that Mr. Witte wanted to negotiate with him for the purpose of ending the war. At least, Mr. Witte authorizes the Paris *Matin* to say that the Japanese Minister in London was hoaxed; but the Japanese Minister himself authorizes the same daily to declare that he was not hoaxed at all, and that he was approached on behalf of Mr. Witte with the object indicated. However, the *Matin* is only one of many European newspapers now involved in denials and counter denials on the subject of St. Petersburg's mysterious intentions. Japan's intentions are more clearly defined in London and Paris dailies. She will continue the war "as long as Russia likes," she regards no exchange of views regarding peace as possible unless "Russia takes the initiative," and she is convinced that she has everything to gain and nothing to lose by continuance of the struggle. That this is her real attitude even Russia's friends in the press of Paris concede. The "unexpected factor"—the *Temps* so calls it—is Russia's firm faith in ultimate victory over Japan. If Russia cherishes any such hope, she will derive encouragement from organs like the militarist *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which feels confident that Japan will yet be humbled. It recalls that during a certain period in the Boer War Great Britain's prestige declined and her downfall was predicted. It is convinced that "the war in Eastern Asia will ultimately and must ultimately take the same turn in favor of Russia that the South African war took in favor of England," adding:

"It is certainly to be conceded that the Japanese are foes who, in every respect, must be taken far more seriously than in time past the Boers were taken by the English. We think such an outcome of the war to be likely. That (Russia's final triumph) we desire and hope for above all things, not only in the interest of Russia, but in the interest of Europe and the whole civilized world. Much as has been said and written hitherto regarding the grave danger which final victory for Japan and her establishment as the dominant Power in East Asia—that is, as protector and guide of China and of her 400,000,000 inhabitants—would involve for Europe and Europe's most important economic and political interests, we are convinced that all these considerations convey but the faintest idea of the greatness of the peril in store for the white race and its civilization in the event of Japan's obtaining the upper hand. The well-known admonition: 'People of Europe! defend your holiest possessions!' would then acquire a new significance, far transcending any conception of it hitherto current. Evidence is already to hand that even the United States of North America, which, like England, let all its sympathies go out to Japan notwithstanding its official neutrality, and deemed its interests served by a triumph of Japan over Russia, is now contemplating with a certain anxiety the risk even to itself arising from an enduring Japanese success in the Far East."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

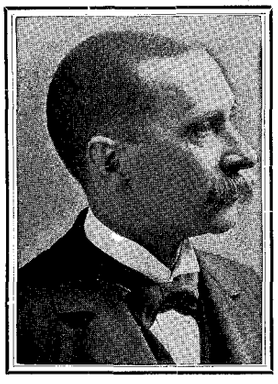
WEALTH WITHOUT CULTURE.

SCROGGINS. By John Uri Lloyd. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. vii + 119. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co.

PROFESSOR LLOYD'S fiction has been criticized for discursiveness and formlessness of structure. This simple story is direct, unfolds naturally, is sympathetically and in places touchingly told, and the style is mellow, fitting, poetic. Professor Lloyd gains in literary skill.

Scroggins is an old man who for twenty years drove the "gulch stage-coach" in the Rockies. Having made a lucky investment in mining stock, he unexpectedly becomes very rich and does as many "captains of industry" do who acquire wealth after youth is passed—"retires" and starts to "take it easy." Worn out by the unaccustomed leisure, he finally turns his feet toward his birthplace. He finds the village grown to a small city. The brook where he used to catch speckled trout, now brown with sewage, runs through a tunnel under streets; new-fangled mansions have replaced the modest houses; the very hills are leveled, and the valleys lifted. Not a soul does he know. He inquires his way to the grave-yard: *there* are his old friends and acquaintances, all at home, their door-plates on the tombstones. Down beside the grave of his little sister Jennie he sinks; more than fifty years ago, when but ten years old and he still in his boyhood, she was buried here. They were orphans and poorhouse children, but they dearly loved each other. The old life passes before him—the little sister's death. His heart breaks again!

After long meditation in his hotel-room Scroggins concludes: "Thar's no use in talkin'. I've got ter git rid of this money. I've got ter stop this blame foolishness, and go back ter work. . . . Et's a mistake ter git rich, less 'n you know how ter think. I ain't got no eddycation, and I can't think of nothin' but stage-drivin'." He locks his door, takes off his coat, unbuttons his suspenders, and with their ends tied to a chair in front for reins, and his umbrella as a whip, he "drives coach"—finally tumbling, himself and the chair, on the floor in a mimic smash-up. Then he has an interview on the old farm with his old sweetheart (now a white-haired woman), without revealing his identity, and sets her up with a bank account. (Her mother dismissed him, in the old days, on the ground that ex-"public charges" are undesirables.)



JOHN URI LLOYD.

After that he endows the town with a university, "ter teach young people how ter think"; establishing a fund for enabling the inmates of the poorhouse having the necessary ability to pursue the course. Before diffidently asking if a last resting-place for himself might be reserved within the university bounds, he hesitatingly makes this one request for the little lost sister:

"'Ef it air possible, ef thar hain't no objections, ner no disgrace ter the Eenstitution, fer a poorhouse child who didn't hev no father ner mother ter lie in the grounds, Scroggins would like ter hev what's left of that leetle darlin' ter be moved inter a shady spot, off in some corner of the grounds, and ter hev the same old stone sot over the head." A silence such as this sacred request alone could bring came over his hearers. For once, the lawyer lost his tongue. Scroggins misinterpreted the failure to respond. His voice quivered as he pleaded:

"'She war a mighty leetle thing!'"

The "favor" is granted. Then, penniless, Scroggins goes back to the "gulch stage-coach."

The tale holds a lesson and pathos to bring it home.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL ROMANCE.

MYSTERIOUS MR. SABIN. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Illustrated. Cloth, 397 pp. Price, $1.50. Little, Brown & Co.

MR. OPPENHEIM is a prolific English novelist whose stories—without being of the first rank—are ingenious, fresh, and entertaining. Sometimes they turn on public questions of the day, or are international in scope.

In "Mysterious Mr. Sabin" Mr. Oppenheim exploits the possibility of a war between Germany and England. "Mr. Sabin"—who, by the way, is a devotee of golf—is the Duc de Souspennier. Those of the other characters who have had dealings with him declare him to be a very dangerous man. He does, indeed, prove to be uncommonly straight-going in pursuing his ends; yet, in the sequel, he appears as no mere selfish schemer, but (in intention, at least) as a broad-minded patriot. His first appearance is supping, late at night, at the smart "Milan" restaurant in London, with his niece "Miss Sabin" (really the Princess Hélène of Bourbon). The marked distinction of the unknown pair attracts among the guests universal attention and arouses the keenest curiosity. Lord Wolfenden, supping at one of the neighboring tables with two friends, promptly falls in love with the young lady. Lord Wolfenden's father, the Earl of Deringham, was formerly an admiral in the navy, and is the greatest living authority on England's coast defenses and the condition of her fleet. He lives shut up in his library in Norfolk, where, closely guarded and under conditions of the utmost secrecy, he is engaged, at the request of the Secretary of War, in preparing a report—based on facts and figures known in their entirety and interrelation to himself alone—of the exact state (deplorable in his own view) of the British naval defenses.

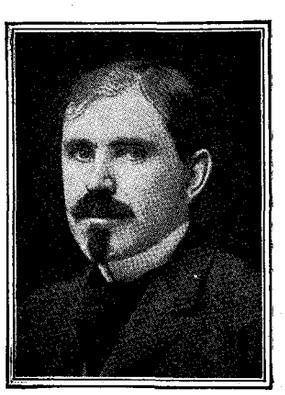
E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM.

This document, put in a powerful enemy's hands, would give him Great Britain. Mr. Sabin's schemes make it imperative for him to get possession of it; and persistent, audacious, and finally successful are his attempts. Lady Deringham, Lord Wolfenden's mother, was before her marriage almost engaged to him, and he still holds an unguarded and damaging letter written to him by her after her wedding. There is an *attaché* of the Russian embassy in London (Felix, by name), who has vowed to avenge a woman wronged by Mr. Sabin; he is the "sleuth" of the story, and in a way its final arbiter. A pretty typewriter, employed by Lord Deringham while secretly in Mr. Sabin's pay, and who throws herself at the son of the house, is another of the minor characters. Mr. Sabin finally so incenses the German Government that it sends a war-ship after him when fleeing to the United States, attempting to take him from the Cunarder; and indeed it makes a still more serious effort to prevent his escaping its vengeance. Too much can not be told. But it is clear that here are ingredients, if judiciously mixed, for an absorbing tale of diplomacy, intrigue, love, adventure, mystery, and surprises; and the blending is of the deftest. It is a strong and engrossing story.

THE MOST AMERICAN OF INSTITUTIONS.

MODERN ADVERTISING. By Earnest Elmo Calkins and Ralph Holden. Illustrated. Cloth, 361 pp. Price, $1.50 net. D. Appleton & Co.

THERE is a Frederician mastery of advertising tactics manifest throughout these pages which has caused us to lay them aside, after perusal, with truly cosmic ideas of skirt-binding, lamp chimneys, and brass collar buttons dipped in gold. For that distinctively American art, advertising, has made these things an important feature in the formation of all the ethnical homogeneity we can claim. President Roosevelt has referred to the "astonishing" measure of success with which this republic has assimilated the most diverse elements in population, evolving, in flat defiance of all previous experience, an organic unity of national mind, of national point of view, and of national sensitiveness to social stimuli. This stimulating volume makes the claim, and compels one to regard it seriously, that this is due in large measure to the man who advertises extensively. Thanks to Messrs. Calkins and Holden we shall never again be able to regard with flippancy unmixed with a philosophical deference the injunction to "say Zu-Zu to the grocer," or to "see that hump." The incessant reception of such impressions, not only by the man whose ancestors came over in the Mayflower, but by the Russian Jew who landed last week, prompts the boast of the joint authors of the present work that the thing of which they treat is sociological in scope, psychological in method, inspirational in aim. They say:



EARNEST ELMO CALKINS.

"It [advertising] is something which, properly directed, becomes a powerful agency in influencing human customs and manners. All the great

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forces that have moved the race, the eloquence of the orator, the fervor of the religious enthusiast, superstition, terror, panic, hypnotism—all these things are utilized in advertising. All the emotions of the race are played upon, appealed to, coaxed, cultivated, and utilized."

The conception of their task with which the authors have gone about their work is furthermore Napoleonic. Napoleon, they assure us, was the first really great advertising man. However that may be, they have imitated him well. Napoleon, as all military men know, was scrupulous in eliminating from the field of vision of the raw recruit all traces of the disconcerting realities of war. The dead were quickly buried, the field hospitals were discreetly screened, the bands played their most inspiring airs when the long day's march was weariest. And in this spirited and informing little book, we read only occasionally of those who have fallen in campaign after campaign for the conquest of the American market with printer's ink. It is an epic of victory, telling of those who have rushed important positions, outflanked the enemy, held some key-point and invaded new territory. Yet is there something in it all that puzzles even these master-strategists in that which they call an art and which, they tell us, will soon be a science. What is that evanescent something which enables one gifted wight, by merely creating "an ad. that pulls" to flood a merchant's mail with instant demands from all over the country for a $1.90 "city style" hat, whereas another, with ten times as much knowledge of the subject-matter, elicits not a single order from anybody anywhere, advertise he never so flagrantly? Genius! It is a genius that does not wait for recognition either. When the doors of the department-store open on Monday morning, when the clerks have gone through the next mail, the advertiser knows at once whether the writer of his latest announcement has the divine gift. What is the slow recognition of George Meredith to this?

RALPH HOLDEN.

There is much to assuage the mediocrity of the average man in the revelation here afforded him of his own importance. From an advertiser's point of view, he is as necessary as J. Pierpont Morgan, who can consume but a relatively negligible quantity of lawn-swings and potted pork. Hence, the authors of "Modern Advertising" hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal in their sensitiveness to printer's ink, and that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are magazines of the largest circulation, tasteful display-type set off with illustrations of the highest artistic merit, and rural free delivery for the development of the mail-order business.

The authors write with a clear-cut, direct style that shows thorough knowledge of their subject.

THE SEEDING OF CHARACTER.

MORAL EDUCATION. By Edward Howard Griggs. Cloth, 352 pp. Price, $2.00. B. W. Huebsch.

THIS is a book written by a man "practised in God's matters"; for what things more concern God than the training of human souls for human service?

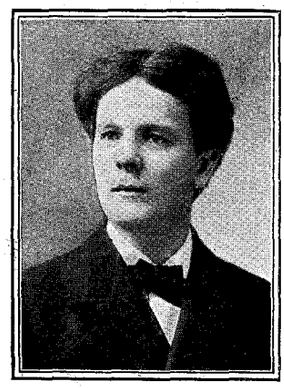
Mr. Griggs takes a large field for his theme. He aims to give a full philosophy of education with character considered as constant factor and product. He enunciates the principles of such an education, and shows the application of these fundamentals in home and school training. He bears heavily against the dead formalism which is the logical result of some of the older systems of education, showing that this formalism springs from the assumption that men are all alike and can be cut and notched and pinched into place like paper flowers.

He insists that education must consider not only personality—the attribute that unites each one with his fellows—but also individuality, the attribute which separates each one from all others.

Keeping in mind this dual make-up of man, Mr. Griggs would drill along lines of personality (the universal ground), basing all training upon underlying moral laws equally affecting all men, principles that speak through all moral action from poet Job, of Chaldea, to priest Gapon, of Russia. But he would also see to it that each child is trained along lines of individuality, which is the peculiar beauty of each soul. Each child has its own idiosyncrasy, which is sacred and by which it can best serve its fellows. This gift must be sought out and cultivated in accord with temperament and heredity.

The blending of the spirit of the race, which is personality, and the spirit of man, which is individuality, so as to liberate each spirit to its highest use—this is the problem of moral education. This it is that will draw to one divine purpose a man's humanity, a man's genius.

Professor Griggs warns us that the growth of character may not proceed according to any fixed plan. He calls attention to certain periods of quiescence, when nature is lying fallow, gathering energies for a new spring of life and power, and entreats that parents and teachers inform themselves of these psychic starts and rests so clearly revealed by biology, and so important in conditioning all growth of youth.



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EDWARD HOWARD GRIGGS.

Primarily he would have all concerned in moral training strive to secure the two following all-important results:

1. "The substitution of an integrating end of conduct for the mere push or pull of desire as a cause of action."

2. "The gradual extension of sympathy (or of personality) over an ever-widening area of life, so that the individual comes to feel the pain and the joy of all other lives as somewhat like his own."

To stimulate, to guide, and to supplement these tendencies that make for righteousness—this is moral culture. And with this large, all-compassing view in mind, moral culture can never be partitioned off from the so-called practical studies, but must invest and vivify the whole process of education. The moral law must be built into the whole structure of humanity if we are to have rounded human beings seeing, loving, willing and acting out the highest in our mortal life. Mr. Griggs gives us a brilliant study of moral culture as it is shaped and shifted by work and play; by art, literature, and social atmosphere. He touches with illuminating pen the questions of development in the home and in the school, showing how character can be molded by personal influence, by the lessons of history, by the ideals of literature, by the beauties of mythology and folk-lore, by the aspirations of religion.

Mr. Griggs's "Moral Education" is a well-thought-out book with no loose ends. Each chapter is a whole, and even the footnotes, digesting important books, or summing up movements and theories, are crammed with vital matter. The bibliography covers every important field in pedagogy and ethics. There is no effort at fine writing. The impassioned orphic quality is absent. The writer is concerned only to fit his word to the thought as a nest to hold the egg. It is easily the best book of its kind yet written in America.

A POSTBELLUM SKETCH OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER LIFE.

THE RIVER'S CHILDREN. By Ruth McEnery Stuart. Cloth, 179 pp. Price, $1.50. The Century Company.

THE river's workers figure more or less in this story, laid at the close of the Civil War; yet it is not with these that the burden of interest rests, but rather with the deposed aristocracy of the region and a little group of their devoted slaves. These touch equally the reader's sympathy and fancy; his deeper feelings are spared any especial harrowing by virtue of the idyllic quality of the tale, which lifts it quite out of the ruts of everyday sordid reality. One feels that the author knew alike the finer points of gentry rule and servile devotion, even as she knows how to touch up effectively the dialect that makes such devotion so touchingly droll; one also feels that both dialect and devotion are taken from the plane of common suffering and relegated to the realm of creative fancy. In other words, the nimbus of romance crowns alike youthful joy, domestic devotion, heroism, pathos, and triumph. Both diction and handling are in Mrs. Stuart's best vein, and the graceful touch that turns the noble old river into a thing of sentient life to its children, endowing it with a soul to appeal to and conjure with, throws an intangible halo over the whole story.

RUTH M'ENERY STUART.

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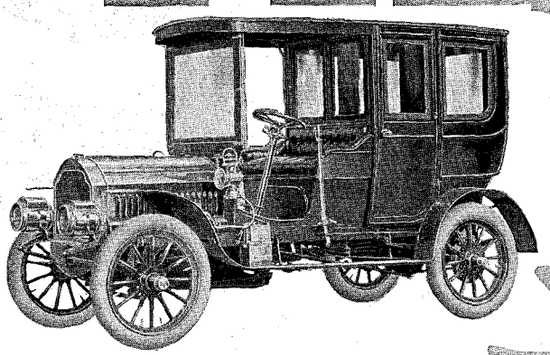
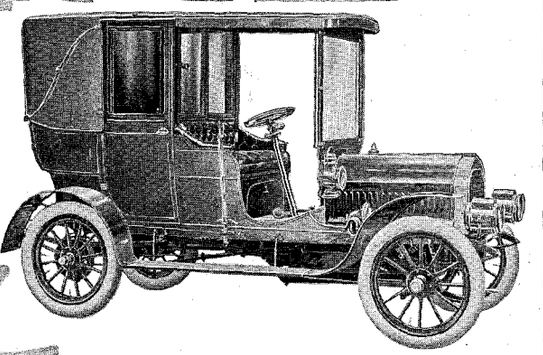
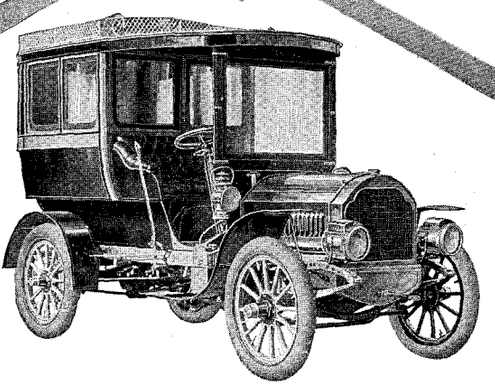
PIERCE



This illustration shows the Pierce Great Arrow 28-32 Horse-Power Suburban Car. Price, $5,000.



This illustration shows the Pierce Great Arrow 28-32 Horse-Power Landaulet Car. Price, $5,000.



Pierce Great Arrow 28-32 H. P. Opera Coach.

Body by Quinby & Co. Price, $5,000.

The Pierce Closed Car

has settled the question of the adaptability of a gasoline car to social usage as well as to ordinary touring. These three cars shown here represent

American Cars for American Conditions and American Temperaments

The American people do not to-day recognize any car, American or foreign, superior to the Pierce car. This is the result of six years of intelligent, consistent American car-building.

THE GEORGE N. PIERCE COMPANY, Buffalo, N.Y. Manufacturers of Pierce Cycles Members of Ass'n of Licensed Automobile Mfrs.

$1000 in Prizes

The George N. Pierce Company is offering prizes for designs for bodies for open and closed cars and for color schemes adaptable to the cars they are now building. Three first prizes and three second prizes, aggregating one thousand dollars. Competition open to any one. Closes June 1st. Men of prominence will act as judges. Full particulars and specifications sent on request, free.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

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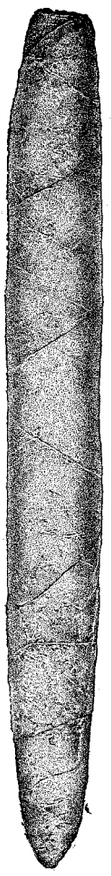
Ever smoke two cigars at the same time?

That's the way that experts judge tobacco and it is the only way to really judge cigars.

Take one of my cigars and the one you usually smoke, or any other that you please, light both and smoke a little of each alternately. You will soon know which is the better cigar, which draws perfectly, and note whether the ash holds and is of that "fine Havana gray" color.

My offer will permit you to try my cigars without expense or trouble to yourself.

MY OFFER IS: I will, upon request, send to a reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST one hundred Shivers' Panatela Cigars, express prepaid, on approval. He may smoke ten and return the remaining ninety at my expense, if he is not pleased. If he is satisfied and keeps the cigars, he agrees to remit the price for them ($5) within ten days. I simply want to give the cigars a chance to sell themselves.



Shivers' Panatela
EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

If you are fond of a good cigar and at the same time fond of saving money, what possible risk can you run by trying a hundred?

My name and guarantee go on every box of cigars that I make. I have only one name and I cannot let my cigars run down in quality or I would lose my name and with it my business.

Send me your order written on your business paper or accompanied by your business card. State whether you prefer strong, medium or mild cigars. Address

HERBERT D. SHIVERS,
913 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Mystic Text Book." (Mystic Publishing Company, Framingham, Mass.)

"The Story of the Odyssey." — Edited by Rev. Alfred J. Church. (Macmillan Company, $0.25.)

"Story of the Iliad."—Edited by Rev. Alfred J. Church. (Macmillan Company, $0.25.)

"Quentin Durward."—Sir Walter Scott. (Macmillan Company, $0.25.)

"William Cullen Bryant."—William A. Bradley. (Macmillan Company, $0.75 net.)

"Mrs. Dane's Defense." — Henry Arthur Jones. (Macmillan Company, $0.75.)

"The American Thoroughbred." — Charles E. Trevathan. (Macmillan Company, $2 net.)

"Introduction to Analytic Geometry."—Smith and Gale. (Ginn & Co., $1.35.)

"The Secret of the Circle and the Square."—J. C. Willmon. (McBride Press, Los Angeles.)

"After the Divorce."— Grazia Deledda. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.50.)

"Belted Seas."—Arthur Colton. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.50.)

"The Boys of Bob's Hill."—Charles Pierce Burton. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.25.)

"The Pioneer."—Geraldine Bonner. (Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

"Greek Painters' Art."—Irene Weir. (Ginn & Co.)

"Library of Congress." — Prepared by Thorvald Solberg. (Government Printing Office.)

"Dictionary of Saintly Women."—A. B. C. Dunbar. (Macmillan Company, $3.50 net.)

"The Autobiography of Andrew D. White." (Century Company, $7.50 net.)

"The Apple of Eden." — E. Temple Thurston. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"The Heart of Hope." — Norval Richardson. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"La Neuvaine de Colette."—Jeanne Schultz. (William R. Jenkins, $0.60.)

"Robert Browning."—Charles H. Herford. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1 net.)

"Wasps, Social and Solitary." — George W. and Elizabeth G. Peckham. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50 net.)

"The Far Eastern Tropics." — Alleyne Ireland. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2 net.)

"The Matrimonial Bureau."—Carolyn Wells and Harry P. Taber. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"The Outlet."—Andy Adams. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"Hume's Treatise and Inquiry."— W. B. Elkin. (Macmillan Company.)

"Burden Bearing."—John R. Thompson. (Eaton & Mains, $0.75 net.)

"Later Poems."—John White Chadwick. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25 net.)

"The Last Message of Jesus Christ."—John Hamilton Timbrell. (Eaton & Mains, $1.75 net.)

"Short Stories from American History."—Blaisdell & Ball. (Ginn & Co., $0.45.)

"The Minister as Prophet."—Charles E. Jefferson. (Thomas Y. Crowell, $0.90.)

"Phases of Modern Music." — Lawrence Gilman. (Harper's, $1.25 net.)

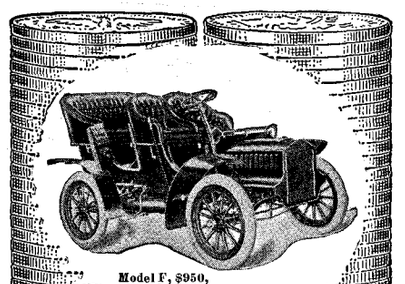
"Poems."—Egbert Willard Fowler. (Richard G. Badger.)

"A Royal Knight."—Isabella MacFarlane. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.25.)

"The Story of Columbus and Magellan."—Thomas B. Lawler. (Ginn & Co., $0.40.)

"The House of the Black Ring."—F. L. Pattee. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.50.)

"The Russian Peasantry." — Stepniak. (George Routledge & Sons, $1.25 net.)



HOW DOLLARS ARE SAVED WITH A CADILLAC

Among all automobiles the Cadillac stands pre-eminent for its low cost of maintenance. Simple, durable, common-sense construction makes it truly the "Car of Economy."

Because of simplicity of power-development and efficiency of transmission there is practically no energy lost in the Cadillac—a feature which alone reduces by a big percentage the cost of fuel, lubrication, etc.

The Cadillac mechanism is designed with a view to making it virtually *trouble-proof*, with the result that the liability of damaging the motor or its connections through a mistake in manipulation is reduced to a minimum. Absolute control at all times and under all conditions is maintained more easily—*with fewer things to think of*—in the Cadillac than in any other machine. This means that the Cadillac is the safest, the most reliable and most easily operated of all motor cars.

Model F—Side-Entrance Touring Car shown above, $950.
Model B—Touring Car, with detachable Tonneau, $900.
Model E—Light, stylish, powerful Runabout, divided seat, $750.
Model D—Four-Cylinder, 30 h. p. Touring Car, $2,800.

All prices f.o.b. Detroit.

Write for Catalog A D, and address of nearest dealer, where you can see and try a Cadillac.

CADILLAC AUTOMOBILE CO.,
Detroit, Mich.
Member A. L. A. M.

HOW TO BREATHE
For Health, Strength and Endurance
Read **Lung and Muscle Culture**, the most instructive book ever published on the vital subject of
BREATHING AND EXERCISE
64 pages. Fully illustrated. 200,000 already sold. Correct and incorrect breathing described by diagrams, etc. Book sent on receipt of **10 cents.**
P. von BOECKMANN, R.S.
1168 Bristol Building New York

25c. CORNO Removes CORNS 25c.
INSTANT RELIEF. PERMANENT COMFORT.
CORNO Corn Killing Plasters are a harmless and painless antiseptic. Made like wafers. Easy to apply.
CORNO Kills the Corn, Ends the Pain. Pkge. 25c. Guaranteed to remove or money back. Sample for 2c. stamp. Ask your druggist, or mailed upon receipt of price.
BEST SUPPLY CO., Sole Manufacturers, DEPT. 27, JOLIET, ILL.

Shur-On

Eye-glasses
No more dropping and breaking of glasses. No more wrinkled foreheads and pinched noses. No more shaky and drooping lenses.
Shur-On Eye-glasses overcome all objections of ordinary glasses. Neat and comfortable and improve the looks as well as the sight.
All shapes; used with any nose-guard. Fully guaranteed. At all opticians'. "*Shur-On*" on every pair.
Valuable Book Free
Contains eye-information of value to everybody. Free for the name of your optician.
E. Kirstein Sons Co., Dept. E.
Established 1864. **Rochester, N. Y.**

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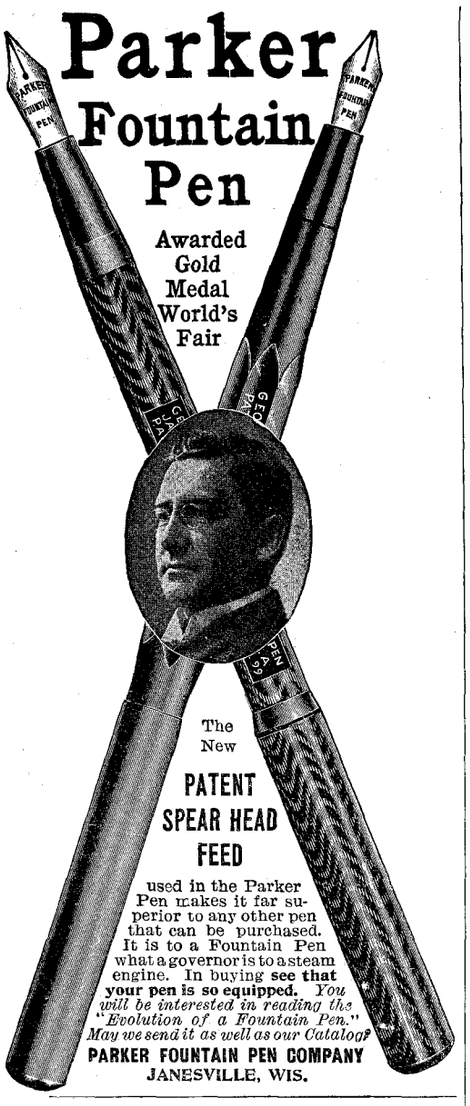
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Fountain
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Awarded
Gold
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New
PATENT
SPEAR HEAD
FEED
used in the Parker Pen makes it far superior to any other pen that can be purchased. It is to a Fountain Pen what a governor is to a steam engine. In buying see that your pen is so equipped. You will be interested in reading the "Evolution of a Fountain Pen." May we send it as well as our Catalog?
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OF NEED
H&R
FIRE ARMS
can be depended on. Superiority in every detail of design, workmanship and finish results in safety, accuracy and reliability. Send for Catalog.
Harrington & Richardson Arms Co.
341 Park Avenue,
WORCESTER, MASS.

16 FOOT LAUNCH
COMPLETE WITH ENGINE $96
WE ARE THE LARGEST BUILDERS OF BOATS & LAUNCHES IN THE WORLD
SEND FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG
ALL BOATS FITTED WITH WATER TIGHT COMPARTMENTS
CAN NOT SINK.
WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF BOATS READY TO SHIP.
MICHIGAN STEEL BOAT CO. 1415 JEFFERSON AVE DETROIT MICH

CURRENT POETRY.

The New Age.

BY FREDERICK LAWRENCE KNOWLES.

When navies are forgotten
And fleets are useless things,
When the dove shall warm her bosom
Beneath the eagle's wings,

When memory of battles,
At last is strange and old,
When nations have one banner
And creeds have found one fold,

When the Hand that sprinkles midnight
With its powdered drift of suns
Has hushed this tiny tumult
Of sects and swords and guns;

Then Hate's last note of discord
In all God's worlds shall cease,
In the conquest which is service,
In the victory which is peace!

—*From Love Triumphant.*

Lost.

BY FREDERICK LAWRENCE KNOWLES.

Night scattered gold-dust in the eyes of Earth,
My heart was blinded by the excess of stars,
As, filled with youth and joy, I kept the Way.

The solitary and unweaponed Sun
Slew all the hosts of darkness with a smile,
And it was Dawn. And still I kept the Way.
The Winds, those hounds that only God can leash,
Bayed on my track, and made the morning wild
With loud confusion, but I kept the Way.

The hours climbed high. Peace, where the Zenith broods,
Fell, a blue feather from the wings of Heav'n:
Lo! it was Noon. And still I kept the Way.

At length one met me as my footsteps flagged,
Within her eyes oblivion, on her lips
Delirious dreams—and I forgot the Way.

And still we wander—who knows whitherward!
Our sandals torn, in either face despair,
Passion burnt out—God! I have lost the Way.

O for that dusty trail, the stones, the thorns!
These meadow flowers they burn me like hell's flame.
Harlot, I hate thee! O the Way! the Way!
Before I die, one glimpse! the Way! the Way!

—*From Love Triumphant.*

On a Redbreast Singing at the Grave of Plato.

(IN THE GROVE OF ACADEME.)

BY FIONA MACLEOD.

The rose of gloaming everywhere!
And through the silence cool and sweet
A song falls through the golden air
And stays my feet—
For there! . . .
This very moment surely I have heard
The sudden, swift, incalculable word
That takes me o'er the foam
Of these empurpling, dim Ionian seas,
That takes me home
To where
Far on an isle of the far Hebrides
Sits on a spray of gorse a little home-sweet bird.

The great white Attic poplars rise,
And down their tremulous stairs I hear
Light airs and delicate sighs.
Even here
Outside this grove of ancient olive-trees,
Close by this trickling murmuring stream,
Was laid long, long ago, men say,
That lordly Prince of Peace
Who loved to wander here from day to day,
Plato, who from this Academe
Sent radiant dreams sublime
Across the troubled seas of time,
Dreams that not yet are passed away,
Nor faded grown, nor gray,
But white, immortal are
As that great star
That yonder hangs above Hymetto's brow.

Aim at the advertising target—devote your time and energy to the business that will bring you the highest rewards. You will find that even the beginner in the advertising business is better paid than the man who has reached the top in almost every other line.

Where you succeed as clerk, stenographer, salesman, etc., to the extent of earning a salary of $15 a week, you should be able to earn $25 a week as an advertising man; if you are earning $25 a week in your present position, as an advertisement writer you would be worth $40 a week; and so on up the scale.

We can cite you to hundreds of instances—recorded on our employed students' lists—of men who have been able to double and treble their incomes, and in many cases become a partner in the business because of their knowledge of advertising gained in our school. It does not require a moment more time or a whit more energy to earn $5,000 a year than to earn $10 a week. It's all a matter of special training.

Ask Mr. W. H. Barnes, of Los Angeles, California, if he really works as hard, now that he is advertising manager, as he did formerly when driving a laundry wagon. Mr. A. A. Brentano, of Evansville, Ind., will tell you that he finds it far more pleasant and remunerative to be advertising manager of a newspaper than to work in a stove factory. Write to Mr. W. A. McCall, of St. Louis, Mo., and see if he doesn't assure you that his work is really less arduous as advertising manager for the Laclede Gas Company, than when employed as a newspaper solicitor. You will hear the same story everywhere from Page-Davis men—a story of interesting work, short hours and good pay, as against a former condition of monotonous routine, long hours, and comparatively small pay. You have their word for it, and you have ours. Can you ask for greater evidence?

When you enroll with us, you enter our practical training school of experience and do the actual work of an advertisement writer, under the closest scrutiny of successful advertising men. You are helped to write advertisements for your firm, to work up an advertising business in your own home, or to secure a position at not less than $25 a week, if you desire it.

We will send you, free, upon request, full details regarding the opportunities for getting into immediate employment, and the latest list of employed graduates earning up to $100 a week, as a result of this very training we now offer you. Address your letter:

PAGE-DAVIS COMPANY

Address either office { Dept. 31, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago, or Dept. 31, 150 Nassau St., New York

SPENCERIAN
PERFECT
Steel Pens

USED BY EXPERT AND CAREFUL PENMEN FOR NEARLY FIFTY YEARS

Sample card, *12* pens different patterns, will be sent for trial on receipt of 6 cents in postage stamps. Ask for card *R*.

SPENCERIAN PEN CO.
349 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Asthma

Attacks stopped permanently. Cause removed. Breathing organs and nervous system restored. Symptoms never return. No medicines needed afterwards. 21 years of success treating Asthma and Hay Fever. 58,000 patients. **Book 25A free.** Very interesting.
Write **P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

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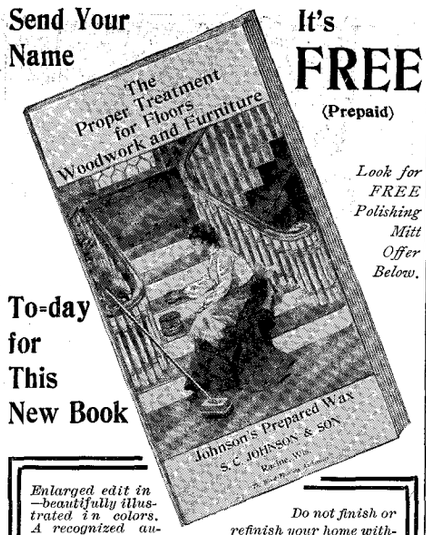
It's FREE (Prepaid)



Look for FREE Polishing Mitt Offer Below.

To-day for This New Book

Enlarged edit in —beautifully illustrated in colors. A recognized authority on wood-finishing.

Do not finish or refinish your home without first seeing this book.

This book, "The Proper Treatment for Floors, Woodwork and Furniture," will correctly answer the important and often perplexing question—

How Can I Best Finish My Floors, Furniture and Woodwork and Keep Them in Perfect Condition?

Tells all about finishing, refinishing, polishing and cleaning wood. Gives simple, easy directions to economically produce all latest finishes in oak, ash, birch, maple and pine.

All you need to keep your floors, furniture and woodwork in perfect condition is a can of

Johnson's Prepared Wax

"A complete Finish and Polish for All Wood"

and Johnson's Polishing Mitt

Free Polishing Mitt Offer—Mail us label from a 1 or 2 lb. can of Johnson's Prepared Wax and we will send you **Free** (prepaid), one Johnson's Polishing Mitt. This mitt is made of sheepskin with the wool on; is open across the back; and is slipped on the hand. To remove label place can in steam or water.

Johnson's Prepared Wax produces a lasting and artistic finish to which dirt and dust will not adhere. It does not crack or peel off. Heel marks and scratches will not show. **Try it and see.**

Johnson's Prepared Wax is sold by all dealers in paint—½ lb. can, 30 cents; 1 and 2 lb. cans, 60 cents per pound; 4, 5 and 8 lb. cans, 50 cents per pound. If your dealer will not supply you, send direct to us.

Remember, above book is free—write for it at once and mention Edition L. D. 4. Send in label, too.

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"The Wood-Finishing Authorities."

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ESSAYS SPEECHES LECTURES etc., etc. written on any subject at short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed. All transactions confidential. **Davis Page, 1773 Broadway, N. Y.**

But now
It is not he, the Dreamer of the Dream,
That holds my thought.
Greece, Plato, and the Academe
Are all forgot:
It is as though I am unloosed by hands:
My heart aches for the gray-green seas
That hold a lonely isle
Far in the Hebrides,
An isle where all day long
The redbreast's song
Goes fluting on the wind o'er lonely sands.

So beautiful, so beautiful
Is Hellas, here.
Divinely clear
The mellow golden air,
Filled, as a rose is full,
Of delicate flame:
And oh, the secret tides of thought and dream
That haunt this slow Kephisian stream!
But yet more sweet, more beautiful, more dear
The secret tides of memory and thought
That link me to the far-off shore
For which I long—
Greece, Plato, and the Academe forgot
For a robin's song!

—*From The London Academy.*

Checkmated.

BY ALOYSIUS COLL.

A novice in the tournament, so well
He matched the master-mind of rook and pawn
That who would win the prize no man could tell
Of all the wondering idlers looking on.

Until the master-player, striving less
To trap the youth by science than surprise,
A moment lured him from the game of chess,
And burned a nervous fear into his eyes!

Then he that could not win by dint of art,
As one victorious began to sing,
Captured the courage of his rival's heart—
And swept away his castle and his king!

—*From Munsey's Magazine.*

My Garden.

BY SHEILA M. MACDOUGALL.

There is a garden in my soul,
A garden where I may not go,
Where all the day the sun shines fair
And only softest zephyrs blow.

The winding pathways cross the turf
Thro' sunshine to the restful shade,
Under the low-arched chestnut-trees
And elms, that throng the quiet glade.

Sometimes the gayest song-birds sing,
And roses scent the balmy air,
And I would give my hope of Heav'n
To enter and to linger there,

Out in the noisy street I fare,
With all its dust and hideous cries,
Lonely, and slaving at my task
As long as daylight fills the skies.

But sometimes for an hour I steal
And by the gate, beneath the stars,
I lean and long and look within,
And cool my forehead on the bars.

—*From Harper's Magazine.*

Meenaneary.

BY STEPHEN GWYNN.

There's some that love the mountain and some that love the sea,
But the brown bubbling river is the dearest thing to me,
And sweeter than all waters in all the lands I know,
Is the stream by Meenaneary in the county of Mayo.

'Tis there the plunging torrents spread and slacken to a curl,
And in below the fern-clad rock the dimpled eddies swirl;
'Tis there in blue and silver mail the fresh-run salmon lie,
While overhead goes dancing the dainty-feathered fly.

LATEST DESIGNS. Clean—Sanitary—Odorless—Best Appliances—Finest Nickel Trimmings.

BATH TUB—White porcelain enameled—heavy roll rim seamless cast iron, 5 ft long, 30 in. wide

LAVATORY—Genuine "Italian" marble countersunk slab and back—patent overflow porcelain bowl.

CLOSET—Syphon wash down, viterous porcelain bowl—perfect working—best wood work.

Price as described, $55.00

We will furnish the additional trimmings—paper holder—two towel bars—glass shelf—bath seat and soap cup, for $7.00. We have other bath room outfits, from $25.00 to $125.00.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Any ordinary mechanic can do the work. We furnish working plans on application.

WRITE US Any one interested will do well to write us before buying elsewhere. We have the largest and finest selection in the world and can save purchasers considerable money

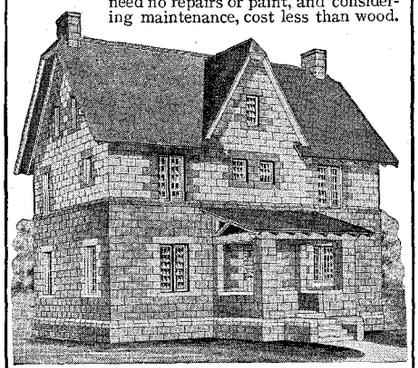
Ask for Booklet No. FA 565. Tells all about Plumbing and Heating Apparatus.

Chicago House W. Company, 35th & Iron Sts., Chicago

NOTE—We furnish country homes with complete water works system.

Dykema Cement Stone Houses

need no repairs or paint, and considering maintenance, cost less than wood.



Dykema Cement Stone absorb no moisture—never discolor and excel natural stone in beauty.

Dykema Cement House Plans represent special knowledge in cement construction. **Big book** of plans, **beautifully illustrated,** is sent **for 25 cents** coin and 8 cents stamps.

Dykema Cement Stone Manufacture, by the wet process, is worth investigation. We help get the business. Booklet H-45 sent free.

K. DYKEMA & SON,
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Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label.

Wood Rollers. Tin Rollers.

STAMPS! Do you Collect? It's an entrancing relaxation. Let us start you. 100 diff. stamps—1,000 Stamp Hinges—1 Perforating Gauge—1 Dime Album—Lists, etc., all for 12c. We buy stamps.
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Oh, to hear the reel go singing, to feel the rod a-strain!
But still the days are passing, and I'll be back again
To brush through dewy heather in the myrtle-scented air,
With the freshness of the morning, it is then I will be there.

Here on the gritty pavement I'm pent in London town,
But on the smoke-grimed elm-trees yon swollen buds are brown—
And with the leaf's unfurling I'll say good-by and go
To airy Meenaneary in the county of Mayo.

—From The London Spectator.

The Hill of Stars.

By Arthur Davison Ficke.

Here stood of old the Aztec multitude
In the warm darkness of the summer night,
Watching the silent courses of the stars
That this hour rounded out the cycle's end.
And as the whitening dawn thrilled through the East
A mighty shout went up to the dim sky;
And all the multitude hurled down the hill,
Down the long hill to shatter into dust
The carven statues of their ancient gods.
Then looked they up into the paling sky
And with one voice cried out unto the stars.

And now I stand here on the sacred hill
And see the broken idols at my feet.
And turning from them to the slow white dawn
I know not unto whom to lift my voice
Save unto you, O Stars, that fade from sight
Even as I call upon your deathless names.

—From Scribner's Magazine.

PERSONALS.

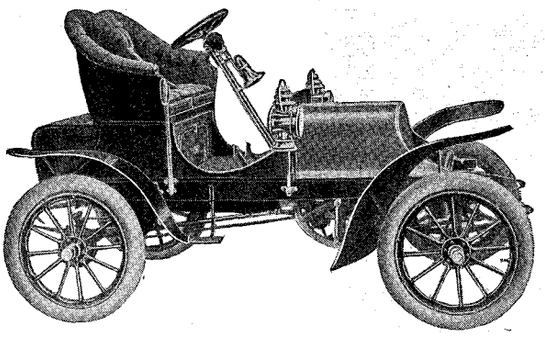
Ten Thousand Miles of Travel to Paint One Picture.—Few people who are not artists realize the immense amount of labor, patience, and even courage which often go with the painting of a single picture, says *Tit-Bits* (London). That paper goes on to tell of the trials and risks of an artist's life:

"Speaking of his great work, 'The Quest of the Holy Grail,' Mr. E. A. Abbey, R.A., says: 'For this picture I visited the romance countries, and went over the whole of the South of France. It took me several years to study the dress, the colors, and the architecture of the period. To obtain bits of old castles and buildings I took plaster-casts of many things I saw in France.' From beginning to end this single painting of the great American artist represents years of unremitting labor and ten thousand miles of travel in search of material. With such conscientiousness does the true artist do his work.

"Before Mr. Luke Fildes, R.A., put the first stroke on his canvas, 'The Doctor,' he spent months in traveling over England and Scotland—literally from Devonshire to Inverness—in order to familiarize himself thoroughly with cottagers and their homes; and when once his ideal cottage was pictured in his brain he had it built in his studio, correct to the smallest detail. So careful was he, too, to reproduce the doctor he had in his mind that, as he says, 'several people sat for him, but I knew perfectly well the kind of man I wanted long ago—that is to say, the type I had in my mind—and what I did was to get a brow from one person, an eye from another, a bald head from a third, and so on.'

"Mr. Leader, the great landscape artist, never spares himself in the pursuit of his ideal. How many thousands of miles he has tramped, carrying an enormous canvas and all his painting paraphernalia, even he could not say. To get a single effect, he says: 'I used to go five miles and more and carry all my traps. I had a boy to help me with my things, but he was always in mischief. Instead of thinking of my picture I was obliged to think what he was doing, so now I always carry all my sketching paraphernalia with me; and that is why I am such a familiar spectacle with a seven-foot canvas on my back.'

"He has had more than his share, too, of physical danger. His 'Manchester Ship Canal' was painted at the risk of his life from flying stones and earth, the



FRANKLIN

The charm of motoring in a *Franklin* is due to its enormous power, its lightness and ease of control.

Water-cooled cars have been developed to a high degree of excellence—especially since they have followed the lead of the *Franklin* in adopting four cylinders. But so long as they are hampered by their heavy and cumbersome water apparatus, and their power is exhausted through great weight and wasteful application, they cannot attain that spirited and bird-like buoyancy that is found in every *Franklin* car.

Runabout — **20 H. P. Touring-car**
Light Tonneau — **30 H. P. Touring-car**

Send for catalogue and booklet which tells of the *Franklin's* record run from San Francisco to New York. Both books are read from cover to cover.

H. H. FRANKLIN MFG. CO., Syracuse, N. Y.
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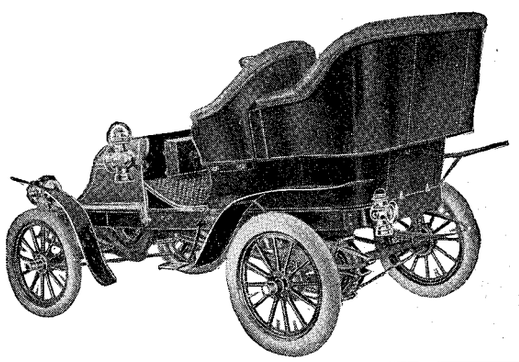

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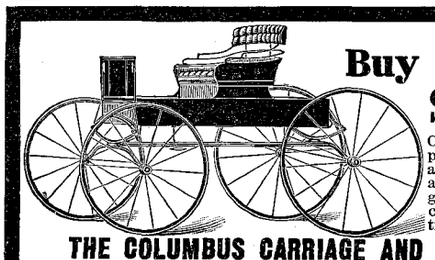

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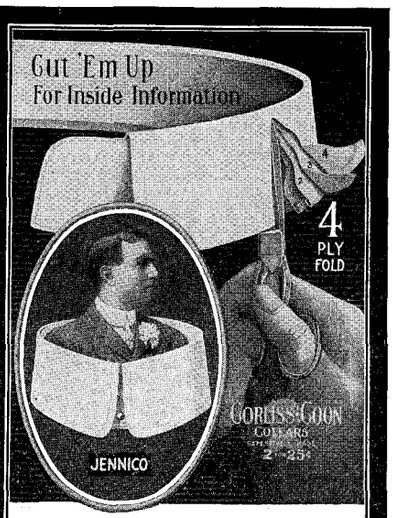

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MEN'S Flexo Garters

fit perfectly, hug the limb comfortably without binding, never let go of the hose, never tear them, last longest, look neatest—are best garters.

Sold by all dealers. Insist on Flexo, and if the dealer hasn't them, send us his name and 25c. and we will see that you are supplied. Flexo Garters in fine heavy ribbed silk elastic—Price, 50c.

A. STEIN & CO., 316 Franklin St., Chicago.

result of blasting operations; and on another occasion he was attacked by a gang of roughs intent on destroying his canvas.

"Mr. Murray, R.A., is accompanied on his painting expeditions by a wooden hut—a substantial structure ten feet long and nine feet high—which serves the purpose of an open-air studio; and many a dangerous scrape it has got him into.

"'Once,' he says, 'at a place in Scotland, just as the hut had been put up, the factor, with four men, jumped in upon me and demanded its instant removal or destruction. A terrific row ensued, and in the end the factor insisted on my writing him formal letters asking leave to paint on his land; and on another occasion, when I arrived at my hut, I discovered a couple of fellows busily preparing to burn it down—the fire was already alight.'

"Mr. Carl Haag has carried his life in his hands for long months at a time when painting in the East. When sketching in the temple area at Jerusalem, he says: 'One of the forty black guards foamed with rage at the sight of me, while the murderous looking visages of the whole gang, suggestive of the worst type of cut-throat it is possible to conceive, simply appalled me. They would have killed me to a certainty had not special measures been adopted for my protection.'

"Mr. Haag rode nearly the whole way from Cairo to Jerusalem on the back of a camel; he visited five deserts to paint his pictures, and spent many months with the Bedouins, protected by his five-chambered revolver, which kept them in awe, and by his medicine-chest, which won for him the reverential respect due to a magician.

"Even lady artists, if they wish to win fame, must face hard work and privation, as Miss Lucy Kemp-Welch, whose magnificent pictures of animals have won such universal admiration, knows well. Many a time she has followed a New Forest colt for hours, until ready to drop with fatigue, in order to get a single attitude of the pretty animal.

"She has hunted colts for half-a-dozen hours on horseback; has even spent a day with the plow; and, as a sample of the difficulties under which she has at times to work, she says of one picture of seagulls: 'The scene was on the Devonshire coast, and sometimes the sea would come up before I was ready to go, so that I was obliged to divest myself of my shoes and stockings and continue my work standing in the water, which was very cold. The canvas was fastened to a rock, and, as the tide came up, I had to take it higher and higher up the cliff.'"

As Mr. H. H. Rogers Does Things. — The following accounts of the business methods of H. H. Rogers, the vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, are taken from the April *World's Work:*

"One of the traditions at the 'Standard Oil Building' at 26 Broadway, New York, is that Mr. Henry H. Rogers, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, arrives exactly at 10.30 in the morning and departs at 3.30 in the afternoon. One morning recently the veteran watchman who stands at the Broadway entrance to the building was seen to take out his watch when Mr. Rogers hurried in, look at it, and confidently set it forward ten minutes. For among the distinguishing characteristics of Mr. Rogers is a regard that almost amounts to a reverence for time, and those who know him are aware of it.

"Another is his quiet ability to resolve on an action without discussion and to carry it out forthwith. A typical story is told of him by the older residents of Fairhaven, Mass., where, in 1857-58, he began his commercial activities. He was then a struggling newsboy. By dint of energy and a knack of taking care of the pence, he found himself one morning worth $200 in cash. Before night it was quadrupled, and the Fairhaven newsboy had reached a turning-point in his career.

"As the story goes, one Bartholomew Taber, at that time a leading merchant in Fairhaven, was awaiting the arrival of the *Nancy James* with a cargo of sperm oil, before filling a contract for 500 barrels of oil with the New York firm of Charles Pratt & Co. Young Rogers had met the early morning train, as usual, with the Fairhaven consignment of Boston papers.

No One is too Young or too Poor who has a steady position to acquire the habit of saving something from his or her income each month. See "Marvelous Opening" on first page facing reading matter.

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I not only have the knowledge and artistic ability, but also all the necessary facilities, making prices lowest for highest class work. Middlemen's profits eliminated.

I also make Mausoleums and Public Drinking Fountains.

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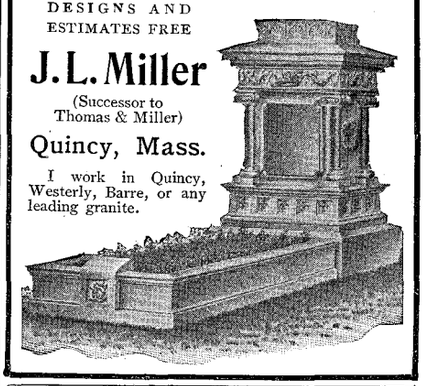

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Glancing over the headlines, he saw that the *Nancy James* had gone down with her entire cargo; only the captain and the crew were saved. Knowing of the oil contract, he hurried at once to Bartholomew Taber and imparted the news, at the same time offering to sell him the entire consignment of morning papers provided he be permitted to invest his $200 in Mr. Taber's oil deal.

"It would be fully three hours before another delivery of papers could arrive, since a storm was delaying the other trains. The shrewd oil merchant quickly saw and grasped the opportunity to suppress the news of the loss of the *Nancy James* and to purchase enough oil at current prices to fill his contract. Reasonably sure that the loss of the whaling vessel would not be known for two or three hours, he set about quietly buying oil, not only filling the contract, but laying in a few score of barrels on his own account. Naturally there were inquiries among the townspeople for the morning papers, but by the time Fairhaven learned of their disposition, and, incidentally, of the fate of the *Nancy James*, the oil deal had been consummated.

"As it happened, the Fairhaven merchant had been requested by Charles Pratt, the pioneer oil refiner, to find him a New England boy to learn the oil business in New York. A few days later young Rogers was filling the place.

"On another and more recent occasion Mr. Rogers showed the same swiftness of judgment. He was waited upon by the head of a leading New York charitable organization in need of funds in the middle of winter. Finding Mr. Rogers busy with a mass of correspondence, and overhearing a secretary remind him that he was to attend a board meeting in fifteen minutes, the hopes of the visitor fell. Several minutes went by before the correspondence was finished. Each tick of the clock reduced the time for the caller to explain his mission. Finally, when but three minutes remained, Mr. Rogers received his visitor and courteously asked the object of his call.

"'I came to solicit a donation from you, Mr. Rogers,' replied the other, 'but, as you seem to be very busy this morning, perhaps we had better wait until some other time.'

"'I am always busy here,' he was informed, 'but as it happens, I have just two minutes to spare. How much do you need?'

"'We are trying to raise $5,000.'

"'My secretary will send you her personal check for the amount to-day,' replied the financier, rising and accompanying his visitor to the door."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

What He Had Re(a)d.—A story is going the rounds in the court-house of an Irishman who recently went before Judge Stephens to be naturalized.

"Have you read the declaration of independence?" the court asked.

"I hov not," said Pat.

"Have you read the constitution of the United States?"

"I hov not, yer honor."

"Well, what have you read?"

Patrick hesitated but the fraction of a moment before replying:

"I hov red hairs on me neck, yer honor."—*Rochester Times.*

Got the Crowd.—Reverend Sixthly is always thinking up some way to fill his church with women," says the friend. "He argues that if he gets them to come, they will bring their husbands with them."

"Not bad reasoning, that."

"No, indeed. Why, last Easter he had nearly the whole town to hear him preach."

"*He did?*"

"Yes. He announced that instead of passing the usual plates for the collection, pattern bonnets from the leading milliners would be substituted."—*Life.*

A Hard Ode.—CHARLEY (*who thinks*): "Say, mamma, if we're made of dust, why don't we get muddy when we drink?"—*Puck.*

Nervy.—"Myrtilla," said the old gentleman, sharply, "that young man you had in the parlor last night is dull of comprehension. All I had to do was to cough when the other chaps remained too late and

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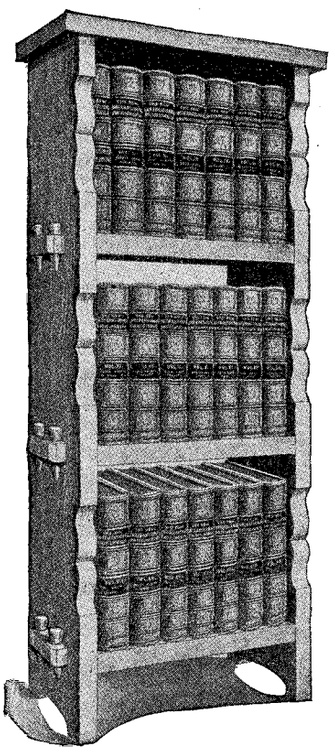

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they would take the hint and depart. Did this one say anything when I coughed last night?"

"Yes," replied the beautiful daughter, "he said the next time he called he was going to bring you a bottle of cough syrup."—*Detroit Tribune.*

Doubtful.—STUBB: "So you are contemplating taking a plunge in matrimony?"

PENN: "Yes, I expect to break the ice to-night."

STUBB: "Break the ice, eh? Then it will be a cold plunge?"

PENN: "I'm not so sure about that. I may be kept in hot water the rest of my life."—*Columbus Dispatch.*

On the Brink.—A Jewish couple during a trip from New York to Boston by water were very seasick, especially the wife. Max, observing symptoms of her total collapse, forgot for a moment his own troubles and exclaimed:

"Oh, Sarah! be careful, there! For Heaven's sake remember that dinner cost a dollar and a half!"—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

An Early Preference.—Teddy hated the dark, and his mother was trying to cure him of his fear.

"Now, Teddy," she said as she tucked him in for the night, "you know who is always with you even in the dark."

"Well, I don't want a man, I want a woman," was his astonishing reply.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Not Quite Alone.—FARGONN: "Believe me, dearest, I love you alone!"

SMALL BROTHER (from back of screen): "Don't believe him, sis. He'll never love you alone till he gives me a dime for candy."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

All to Herself.—One morning Mr. W.'s coachman was very late in getting to work, and on being questioned for an explanation of his tardiness he said:

"To tell you de truth, Boss, I dun got mah'ied dis mawnin', and dat's huccome it I got late."

"Well, Jim," his employer said, "where is your wife, and why are you not off on your honeymoon?"

"Lord, Boss," said Jim, "she's dun gone off on de honeymoon; she hab all de money."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

A Bright Suggestion.—SECTION BOSS: "Say, Mike, run down to the station an' tell th' oppyrayter t' sthop number sivin at th' siding. Tell him that th' bridge across th' creek is burnt. Hurry now. It's two miles an' ye 've only thirty minutes t' get there in."

PAT: "Sind Tim with him."

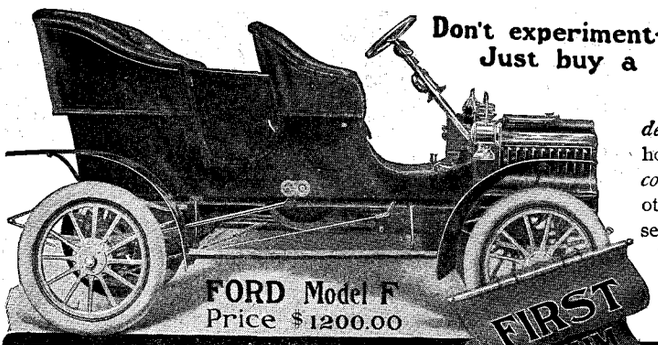
BOSS: "An' fer what?"

PAT: "Baycause they'd get there a heap quicker, as they'd only have a mile apiece to go."—*Dallas News.*

He Waited.—"Supposing you wait here in this comfortable seat by the elevator while I match these two samples of ribbon," said Mrs. Mayfair sweetly to her husband, who had been entrapped into going shopping with her. When she came back she said contritely:

"Have I kept you waiting an unpardonably long time, you poor dear?"

"Oh, I haven't minded it," he said, cheerfully. "I just jumped on to a car and ran out to the league grounds and saw most of the ball game, and then I



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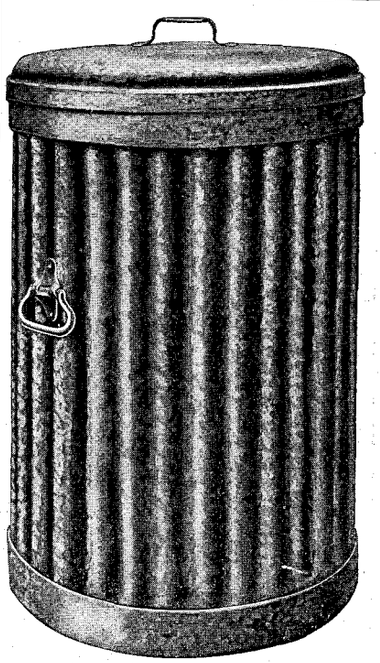

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took a little spin in the park with Dorton in his new auto. Did you match the samples?"

"One of them. It's so provoking. I'll have to come in again to-morrow, for they are closing the store now."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

A Probability.—ETHEL (looking at the statue of Venus of Milo): "It seems to me, Maud, that the women in ancient times had larger waists than they have now."

MAUD: "Well, perhaps the men had longer arms."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Timely Interruption.—Some fifty years ago Justice William T. Spear was a well known lawyer, in Plymouth, Mass., and took great interest in town affairs, being always present at town meetings and speaking with point and force.

On one occasion he arose in town meeting and began: "I am not here, Mr. Moderator"——

Apparently confused, he hesitated a moment, and then began again: "I am not here, sir"——

He paused again, and upon this a young man in the assembly cried out: "Tell us where you are, then!"

Mr. Spear turned, and shaking his finger at the young man, said: "I am not here, sir, to be barked at by every puppy that crawls into the town house." Then, turning to the moderator, he made an effective speech on the measure before the meeting.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

April 2.—Oyama is reported to be moving the bulk of his armies against Vladivostok on the east and Tsitsihar on the west.

April 3.—A despatch from the front says that the Russian army has completed its concentration at Gun-Shu pass, and is awaiting the attack of the Japanese. A letter from Admiral Rozhdestvensky to his wife says he will attempt to go directly to Vladivostok, without waiting for the third squadron, which has just arrived at Jibutil, French Somaliland.

April 5.—General Linevitch is reported to have sent 5,000 men to defend Kirin, while 250,000 are intrenched at Swantsanhei. Official reports show that the Russians lost 107,000 men in the battle around Mukden. Several warships, presumably Russian, are reported off Ceylon steaming slowly eastward. The United States officially discloses that it was upon the suggestion of the German Emperor that President Roosevelt undertook to have neutral powers preserve the neutrality of Chinese territory.

April 6.—The Russian Admiralty professes ignorance of the whereabouts of Rozhdestvensky's squadron; Togo's warships are reported to be lying in wait for the Russian ships south of the Island of Mindanao, Philippine Islands.

April 7.—It is reported that a new effort for peace is being made by French and English bankers which contemplates payment of indemnity.

RUSSIA.

April 1.—The Russian internal situation continues grave. The peasant revolt is particularly alarming. The Police Commissioner of Lodz is fatally wounded by a bomb explosion.

April 2.—Troops fire on rioters in Warsaw, killing four persons and wounding forty.

April 5.—A report from St. Petersburg says that all signs point to a general uprising of workmen and peasants soon after the Russian Easter.

April 6.—Rioting continues in the Baltic provinces; the peasants are burning and pillaging.

April 7.—The Czar fails to review the parade of his own regiment; fear of assassination is said to

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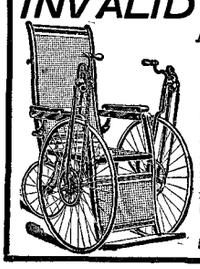

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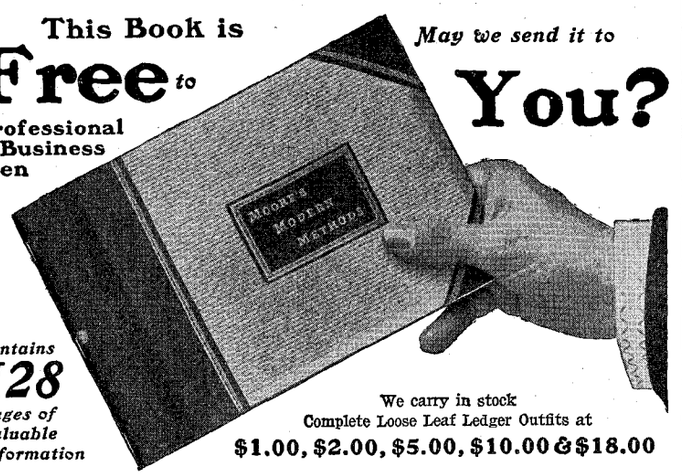

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have kept the Emperor within doors. Socialists at Smolensk parade the streets behind a banner bearing the inscription, "Death to the Czar—the Assassin;" the mob is dispersed by troops.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 2.—The Sultan of Morocco is reported to have rejected in part the French reform plan.

The Simplon tunnel, connecting Italy and Switzerland, is formally opened, trains passing through from both sides.

April 3.—President Morales, of Santo Domingo, issues a decree putting the *modus vivendi* into immediate effect.

April 4.—Earthquakes in India cause a heavy loss of life and property.

April 5.—Germany formally announces that her policy in Morocco is the maintenance of the "open door" and the protection of the commercial interests of all nations. The Kaiser, it is said, is sounding the Powers as to the possibility of calling an international conference on the Morocco question, antagonizing the idea of exclusive French control.

April 6.—King Edward confers with President Loubet at Paris over the Moroccan policy; France is expected to take action soon.

Domestic.

April 1.—James H. Hyde issues a statement denying charges made against him regarding misappropriation of funds of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Reports from all sections of the United States show a condition of unexampled business thrift.

The National Association of State Dairy and Food Department, at Chicago, declares that 455,000 infants died last year from poison administered in impure foods.

April 2.—W. J. Bryan declares that the next Democratic platform will be written by the rank and file of the party.

April 3.—The President leaves Washington on his trip to Texas and Colorado.

The members of the reorganized Panama Canal Commission are announced by Secretary Taft, together with the President's instructions for expediting the building of the waterway.

The Equitable Assurance Society is to be investigated by New York's superintendent of insurance.

April 4.—President Roosevelt is enthusiastically received in Louisville; he says in an address, that we are now a united nation on all general questions.

Judge Dunne, Democrat, who stands for early municipal ownership, is elected Mayor of Chicago.

April 5.—The beef trust inquiry continues in Chicago, and more complaints of interference with witnesses are made to the United States Attorney.

President Roosevelt passes through Kansas, and Indian Territory and enters Texas, being welcomed by great crowds at every stopping-place.

April 6.—The board of directors of the Equitable Life adopts the amended charter giving to policyholders the naming of twenty-eight of the fifty-two directors.

An expert from Glasgow will advise Chicago on the subject of municipal ownership.

The United States, it is said, will not take any part in the European controversy over affairs in Morocco.

John D. Rockefeller, in a statement issued by Chief Solicitor Dodd, of the Standard Oil Company, replies to the criticisms brought out by his gift to the American Board of Foreign Missions.

April 7.—President Roosevelt attends the Rough Riders reunion at San Antonio, Tex., where he receives an enthusiastic welcome.

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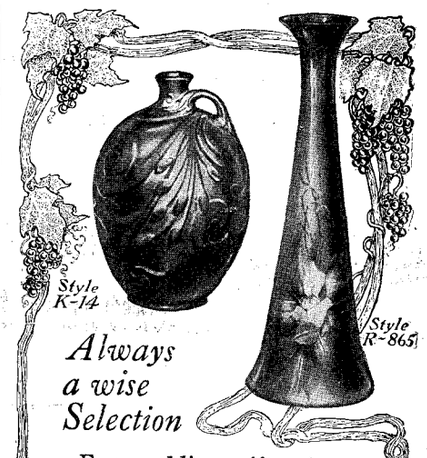

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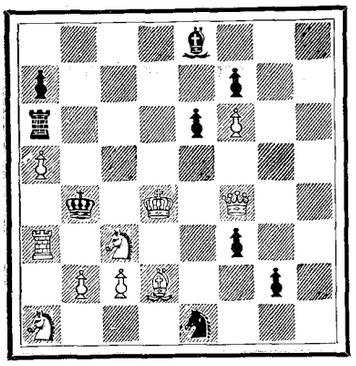
Problem 1,052.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by F. S. FERGUSON,

Dedicated to the HON. THOMAS G. JONES of Alabama.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

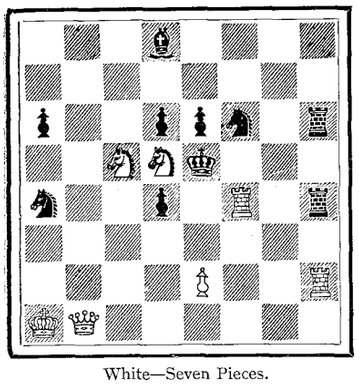
4 b 3; p 4 p 2; r 3 p P 2; P 7; 1 k 1 K 1 Q 2; R 1 S 2 p 2; 1 P P B 2 p 1; S 3 s 3.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 1,053.

H. MENDES DA COSTA.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

3 b 4; 8; p 2 p p s 1 r; 2 S S k 3; s 2 p 1 R 1 r; 8; 4 P 2 R; K Q 6.

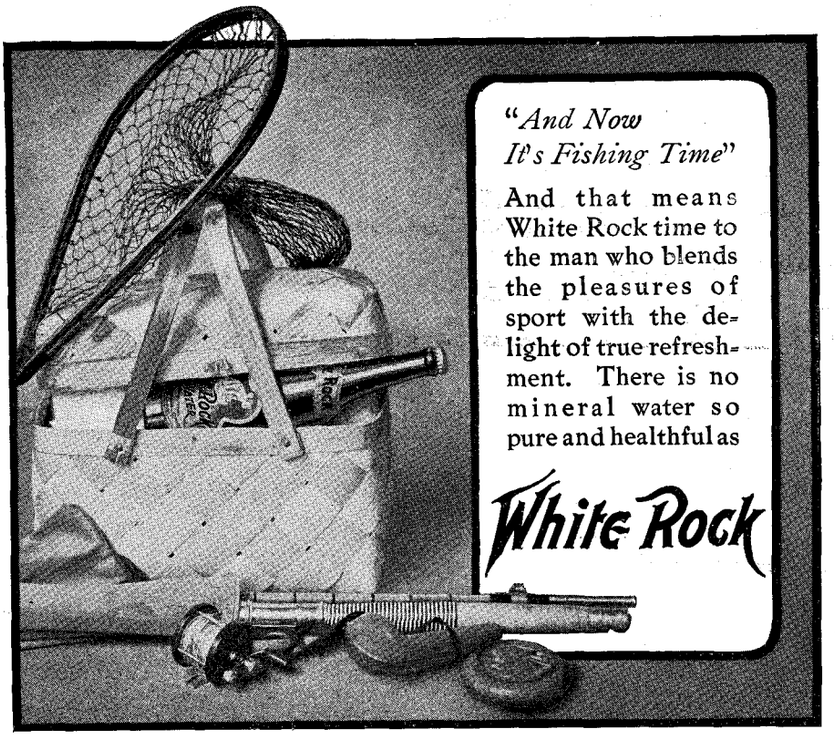
White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 1,046. Key-move: Q—Kt 5.

No. 1,047.

1. K—Kt 5 / Kt x Q ch
2. K—B 4 / Any
3. B—Kt 2, mate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1. ..... Kt—Q 3 ch	2. Kt x Kt, ch K—Q 4	3. Q—B 5, mate
	2. ..... P x Kt	3. Q—B 4, mate
1. ..... Kt—B 3	2. Q—B 4 ch K—B 6	3. Q—K Kt 4, mate

Solved by M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; R. H. Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; B. W. La Mothe, Stratford, Conn.; C. Nugent, New York City; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; the Rev. W. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; the Rev. L. Bähler, Mariaville, N. Y.; A. Heine, Parkersburg, W. Va.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; N. D. Waffle, Salt Springville, N. Y.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; "Clejor," New York City; J. P. S., Collegeville, Pa.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; L. R. Williams, Omaha; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; W. E. Hayward, Indianapolis; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; C. H. Schneider, Decatur, Ind.; J. K. Curzon, Auburn, Neb.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; R. G. Eyrich, New Orleans; C. P. Crumb, St. Louis; J. McMurray, Luna Landing, Ark.; W. H. M., Antigonish, N. S.; the Rev. J. Balogh, Pocahontas, Va.; P. Stromme, Minneapolis; A. Regenbrecht, Peters, Tex.

1,046: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; J. G. Overholser, Balfour, N. Dak.; Russell, Germantown, Pa.; Z. G., Detroit; J. A. Weber, Pekin, Ill.; C. F. Derr, Danville, Pa.; G. A. Pfleuger, Shepard, O.; M. Stern, Des Moines; E. H. Davies, Magnolia, Ark.; P. M. Williams, Kansas City; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; P. A. Hatchard, New York City.

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The Marshall-Janowski Match.

This game is especially interesting on account of Marshall's defense 3 P—B 4.

FOURTEENTH GAME—RUY LOPEZ.

JANOWSKI. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*	JANOWSKI. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	29 K—K 2	Kt—Kt 5
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	30 R—Q 2	R x P
3 B—Kt 5	P—B 4	31 R x R	Kt x R
4 Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3	32 P—Kt 4	Kt—Kt 5
5 P x P	P—K 5	33 R—Q sq	Kt—Q 4
6 Kt—K R 4	P—Q 4	34 K—Q 2	K—Kt 2
7 P—Q 3	P—Q 5	35 P—K R 4	K—B 3
8 Kt—Kt sq	P x P	36 P—R 5	P—R 4
9 Q x P	Q—K 2, ch	37 R—Q B sq	P—R 5
10 Q—K 2	B—Q 2	38 P—Q 4	Kt x B
11 B—Kt 5	Castles	39 P x Kt	R—K 5
12 Kt—Q 2	R—K sq	40 P x P	P—Q Kt 4
13 Q x Q	R x Q ch	41 K—Q 3	R x Kt P
14 K—B sq	R—K 4	42 P—K R 6	P x P
15 B—Q 3	Kt—Q Kt 5	43 P—K 4	P—Q R 6
16 Q Kt—B 3	Kt x B	44 P—K 5	R—Q R 5
17 P x Kt	R—Q Kt 4	45 P—K 6	P—Q R 7
18 Kt x P	R x Kt P	46 R—Q R sq	P—R 4
19 B—Q B sq	R—Q Kt 5	47 K—B 3	P—R 5
20 K Kt—B 3	B—B 4	48 K—Kt 2	R—R 2
21 B—K 3	R—K sq	49 P—K 7	R x P
22 R—K sq	R—R 5	50 R—R sq	R—R 2
23 R—K 2	P—Q Kt 3	51 R—R sq	R—R 5
24 P—K R 3	B x Kt	52 R—Q B sq	P—K R 6
25 Kt x B	P—B 4	53 R—Q B 3	R—R 5
26 R—B 2	Kt—Q 4	54 R—Q B 2	R—K Kt 5
27 Kt—K 6	B x Kt	Resigns.	
28 P x B	R x K P		

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THE FIFTEENTH GAME.

MARSHALL. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*	MARSHALL. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	35 R x R	P x P
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	36 P x P	B x R ch
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	37 R x B	Q—Kt 4
4 B—Kt 5	Q Kt—Q 2	38 Q—K 8 ch	K—Kt 2
5 P—K 3	B—K 2	39 R—Q 7 ch	K—R 3
6 R—B sq	Castles	40 Q—B 8 ch	R—Kt 2
7 Kt—K B 3	P—Q Kt 3	41 Q—Q 6 ch	R—Kt 3
8 P x P	P x P	42 Q—B 8 ch	R—Kt 2
9 B—Q 3	B—Kt 2	43 Q—Q 6 ch	Q—Kt 3
10 Castles	P—B 4	44 Q—B 4 ch	Q—Kt 4
11 B—K B 4	P—Q R 3	45 Q—Q 6 ch	R—Kt 3
12 Q—B 2	P—B 5	46 Q—B 8 ch	R—Kt 2
13 B—B 5	P—Kt 3	47 Q—Q 6 ch	K—R 4
14 B—R 3	P—Q Kt 4	48 Q—Q sq ch	K—R 3
15 P—R 3	Kt—K 5	49 Q—Q 6 ch	K—R 4
16 B—R 6	R—K sq	50 Q—Q sq ch	K—R 3
17 Kt—K 5	Q Kt x Kt	51 Q—Q 6 ch	R—Kt 3
18 P x Kt	Kt—B 4	52 Q—B 8 ch	R—Kt 2
19 Q R—Q sq	Kt—Q 6	53 Q—Q 6 ch	Q—Kt 3
20 P—K 6	P—B 4	54 Q—B 4 ch	Q—Kt 4
21 Kt—K 2	B—Q 3	55 Q—Q 6 ch	K—R 4
22 P—K Kt 3	Q—B 3	56 Q—Q sq ch	K—R 3
23 B—B 4	B x B	57 Q—Q 6 ch	Q—Kt 3
24 Kt x B	Kt x Kt	58 Q—B 4 ch	Q—Kt 4
25 Kt P x Kt	R x P	59 Q—Q 6 ch	R—Kt 3
26 B—Kt 2	R—Q sq	60 Q—B 8 ch	R—Kt 2
27 R—Q 4	R (K 3)—Q 3	61 Q—Q 6 ch	K—R 4
28 K R—Q sq	R (Q)—Q 2	62 Q—Q sq ch	K—R 3
29 Q—Q 2	Q—Q sq	63 Q—Q 6 ch	Q—Kt 3
30 Q—B 3	P—Q R 4	64 Q—B 4 ch	Q—Kt 4
31 R(Q 4)—Q 2	P—Kt 4	65 Q—Q 6 ch	R—Kt 3
32 Q—K 5	P x P	66 Q—B 8 ch	R—Kt 2
33 K—R sq	R—K Kt 3	67 Q—Q 6 ch	Drawn.
34 B x P ch	R x B		

THE SIXTEENTH GAME.

JANOWSKI. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*	JANOWSKI. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	26 Kt—Q 4	K—B 2
2 K Kt—B 3	P—Q B 4	27 R—K 6	P—R 3
3 P—B 3	P—K 3	28 P—Q Kt 4	P—Kt 4
4 B—B 4	Q Kt—B 3	29 P—Kt 3	K—B 3
5 P—K 3	Q—Kt 3	30 K—B 2	R—K 2
6 Q—B 2	K Kt—B 3	31 KR—Q R sq	B—K sq
7 Q Kt—Q 2	B—Q 2	32 Kt—B 3	R—Kt 2
8 P—K R 3	P x P	33 K R—R 4	R—Kt sq
9 K P x P	R—B sq	34 Kt—K 5	P—Q 5
10 Q—Kt 3	Q x Q	35 P x P	K R—Q Kt 2
11 P x Q	P—Q R 3	36 Kt x P	B x Kt
12 B—Q 3	B—K 2	37 R x B	R x P
13 Castles K R	Castles	38 R x R	R x R
14 P—Q Kt 4	Kt—K sq	39 P—Q 5	R—K 5
15 Kt—Kt 3	B—Q 3	40 K—B 3	P x B P
16 B x B	Kt x B	41 Kt P x P	R—K 8
17 Kt—B 5	R—B 2	42 P—Q 6	R—Q 8
18 K R—K sq	B—B sq	43 K—K 3	P—K 4
19 Kt—Q 2	R—K sq	44 K—K 2	R—Q B 8
20 P—K B 4	P—B 4	45 P—Q 7 ch	K—K 2
21 Kt—B 3	Kt—K 5	46 R—Q 6	K—Q sq
22 P—Kt 5	P x P	47 P—B 6	R—B 5
23 B x P	Kt x Kt	48 P x P	R x P
24 P x Kt	B—Q 2	49 R x R wins.	
25 B x Kt	P x B		

THE SEVENTEENTH AND LAST GAME.

MARSHALL. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*	MARSHALL. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	35 R—Q sq	B—R 4
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	36 Kt—R 6 ch	K—Kt 2
3 Q Kt—B 3	K Kt—B 3	37 Kt x P	B—Kt 3
4 B—Kt 5	Q Kt—Q 2	38 Kt—K 3	B—K 5
5 P—K 3	B—K 2	39 B x B	R x B
6 B—Q 3	Castles	40 K—B 3	R—K sq
7 K Kt—B 3	P—Q Kt 3	41 Kt—Q 5	B—R 4
8 Castles	B—Kt 2	42 Kt—B 4	B—B 2
9 P x P	P x P	43 P—Q 5	B x Kt
10 Q—B 2	P—Q B 4	44 K x B	K x P
11 Kt—K 5	P—K R 3	45 P—Q 6	P—R 4
12 B x Kt	Kt x B	46 R—Q 5	P—Kt 5
13 Q R—Q sq	P—B 5	47 R x P	P—B 6
14 B—B 5	P—Q R 3	48 P x B P	P x B P
15 P—K B 4	P—Q Kt 4	49 R—B 5	R—Q sq
16 P—Q R 3	B—B sq	50 R x P	R x P
17 P—K 4	B—Kt 2	51 R—B 2	R—Q 5 ch
18 P x P	Kt x P	52 K—K 3	R—Q R 5
19 Kt x Kt	B x Kt	53 R—R 2	K—B 4
20 Q—K 2	B—Q 3	54 K—Q 3	K—K 4
21 Q—R 5	R—R 2	55 K—B 3	K—Q 4
22 B—Kt sq	B—Kt sq	56 K—Kt 3	R—R sq
23 Q—B 5	P—Kt 3	57 P—Q R 4	R—Kt sq ch
24 Q—R 3	P—K R 4	58 K—B 3	R—B sq ch
25 P—B 5	Q—Kt 4	59 K—Q 3.	R—Q R sq
26 P x P	P—B 3	60 P—K 5	R—R 3
27 Kt—B 3	Q—Kt 5	61 K—B 3	K—B 3
28 Q x Q	P x Q	62 K—B 4	P—B 4
29 Kt—R 4	R—K 2	63 P—R 4	R—R sq
30 Q R—K sq	K R—K sq	64 P—R 6	R—K Kt sq
31 R x R	R x R	65 P—R 7	R—Kt 5 ch
32 K—B 2	B—B 5	66 K—Q 3	R x P ch
33 Kt—B 5	R—K 3	67 K—Q 4 wins.	
34 P—K Kt 3	B—Q 7		

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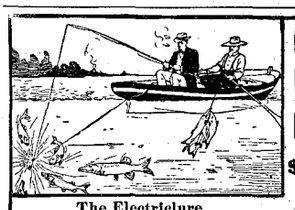

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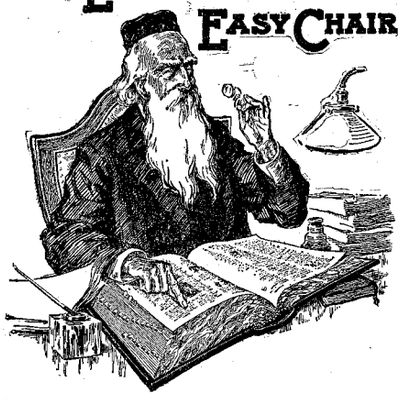

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"W. H. D.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"To decide an argument will you be good enough to state whether it is incorrect to say 'I feel bad,' meaning a condition of health? I understand that this is a colloquialism. Is a colloquialism correct or incorrect?"

"W. O. E.," Hamilton, Ont.—"Which is the preferable expression, 'I feel bad' or 'I feel badly'?"

Care should be exercised in discriminating between these terms. Each has a distinct meaning foreign to the other. If "W. O. E." means to express the idea that he is ailing in health, "I feel bad" is correct. A colloquialism may be perfectly good English. To "feel badly" is used only to express the idea that one's power of touch is defective, as through a mishap to the fingers, such as a burn; "badly" in this sense meaning "imperfectly" or "defectively."

"C. H. F.," Garden City, Long Island.—"Can the lexicographer tell me whether the symbol in the center of the flag of Korea has any specific significance?"

The T'aïkhi, or symbol in question, consists of two large commas in a circle. In Chinese cosmogony and philosophy these commas are black and white; in the Korean flag they are blue and red. The symbol represents the Absolute or First Cause of the universe and of all that exists therein.

"J. C. J.," Bloom City, Wis.—New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory are still territories.

"A. C. G.," Ermine, Minn.—"How should the word 'precedent' be pronounced?"

As an adjective it should be pronounced as if spelled pre-see'dent; as a noun it is preferably pronounced press'e-dent.

"W. C.," Fostoria, O.—"You will do me a favor by giving the origin and meaning of *concensus*, which I could not find in your dictionary."

The word required is spelled "consensus"; it is derived from the Latin *consensus*, the past participle of *consentio*, agree, and it means "unanimous opinion of a number of persons; general agreement."

"A. and G.," Pittsburg, Pa.—A noun as nominative must agree in number with a verb as predicate. The sentence you give is incorrect.

"C. R.," Beaumont, Tex.—"In your answer to 'E. B. R.' (March 11) you say *has* should be *have*. I am sure *has* is correct."

If "C. R." will reverse the sentence he will see at a glance that he is mistaken: "Of the best plays that *have* been published this is one."

"S. R.," Steeple Rock, N. M.—"(1) On what authority does THE LITERARY DIGEST base its substitution of *tho* for *though*? (2) Is the use of *so* for *such* in the following sentence correct—'. . . The possibility of *so* long contacts would be allowed as to take up objectionable quantities of copper'?"

(1) On the authority of the American Philological Society and on that of the National Educational Association, both of which recommend the dropping of the silent letters in the word.

(2) In the sentence quoted "such" is preferable to "so" if the intention is to refer to the length of time of the contacts mentioned. However, without the context it is difficult to determine what is intended.

"E. G.," Baltimore, Md.—"Will you kindly tell me if there is such a word as *transmogrification*?"

The word "transmogrification" is a colloquialism for "transformation." It is generally used in a humorous sense.

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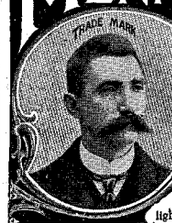

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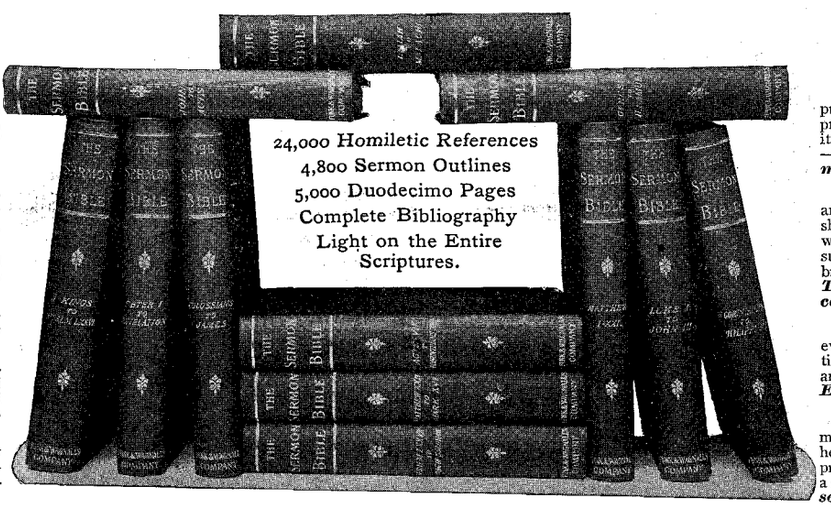

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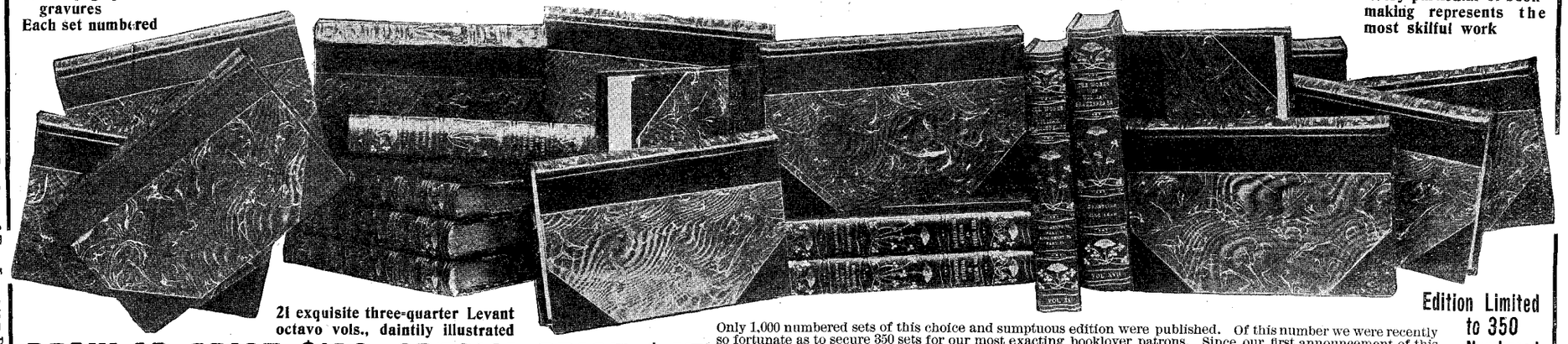

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RECENT SALES

The following are a few of the recent sales made through my office:

1,280 acres in Sheridan County, Kan., for the Severns Elevator Company, Chicago, Ill., $7,250; 3 dwellings in Richmond, Philadelphia, for W. M. DuBois, $3,000; 160 acres in Dundy County, Neb., for Isaac Schofield, Wapello, Iowa, $225; 446 acres of timber land in Mecklenberg County, Va., for Mrs. Priscilla Birch, Meadville, Pa., $1,459; 320 acres Stark County, N. Dak., for Mrs. Jennie Ellis, Fort Smith, Ark., $1,000; 80 acres in Crawford County, Ill., for Lavinia Childs, Sedan, Minn., $800; Illinois farm for G. W. Burks, Phillipsburg, Mont., $5,610; 120 acres, Putnam County, Mo., for Mrs. E. A. DeKalb, Jamaica Plains, Mass.; 160 acres in Liberty County, Texas, for H. M. Bisbee, Pensgrove, N. J.; building lot in Minneapolis for G. A. Parker, Castleton, Vt., $13,325; lot in Arkansas City for Mrs. Mary A. Brown, New Alexandria, Pa., $300; lot in Bronx, N. Y., for Anna M. Deitrich, New York City, $1,500; 4 lots suburbs of Chicago, $1,475; residence, Kings County, N. Y., for Joseph Kinzig, New York City, $10,000; 3 residences and lots in Philadelphia for Emily E. Tracey, $2,475; medical practice in Elba, Neb., for Dr. M. D. Pass, $900; dwelling in New York City for Mrs. H. M. Browne, $5,000; building site in North Chicago, $900; 160 acres in Kansas for J. D. Worster, Somerville, N. H.; 3 houses in Kensington, Philadelphia, for C. H. Mansland, $3,300; residence for D. S. Cook, Wrightsville, Pa., $1,700; lot on Southern Boulevard, New York City, for E. E. Higgins, $600; 2 lots near Chicago, $740; 4 lots in Lake County, Ill., $1,590; lot in New York City to August Stolz, $3,000; residence in Germantown, Philadelphia, for G Pfomm, Philadelphia, $2,100; farm in Door County, Wis., for Dr. O. H. Haile, Bloomfield, $1,500; dwelling in Philadelphia for N. L. Whealton, New York, $2,550; lot in Webster City, Iowa, for W. J. Sperl, Washington, D. C., $600; lot on Long Island for S. Sweeten, New York City, $1,500; small tract of timber in Lonake County, Ark., for D. A. Longley, Leeg, Ark., $400; 80-acre farm in Webster County, Iowa, for Henry S. Wells, Humboldt, Iowa, $500; row of 17 houses in Philadelphia for J. G. Willets, Haddonfield, N. J., $1,950; block of 48 lots in Chicago Highlands, $30,000.

No other broker sells the variety of properties I do, because no other broker has the facilities I have.

No matter what broker has failed to sell your property, it is no indication that I cannot sell it.

THE SPECIALIST

I am a specialist.

I find the man who wants to sell for cash, and then the man who wants to buy and who has the cash to pay.

If you had a serious eye affliction, you would certainly refuse to trust anyone but an eye specialist.

I have just as much advantage over the general real estate agent as the eye specialist has over the all-round country doctor.

THE HIGHEST BIDDER

In selling a house at auction you would want a lot of men present, and yet you would look for only one buyer.

The one man in a thousand who would bid the most would probably be among the absent nine hundred. If only one hundred were present.

The principle is precisely the same in selling real estate at private sales.

You, or your local real estate man, may find the one man in your county who will pay the most for your property, but there are 2,820 other counties in the United States, and the one man in the United States who will pay the most is always sure to be in one of these other counties.

LET ME FIND HIM

My business is to find that man for you, and my methods will do it in the shortest possible time.

It is my business to undertake the sale of your property along with others, so that you will have the benefit of my advertising, which reaches millions of possible buyers.

In no other way can so many be reached so economically.

My wide and long experience enables me to know just how, when, and where to advertise.

By contracting a year in advance for many thousands of dollars worth of advertising space (all through one large advertising agency), I secure exceedingly low rates.

If you place your property in my hands I will write personal letters to all the people on my list who are looking for properties in any way similar to yours.

Every day I receive letters about buying real estate of all kinds, and I have thousands of recent letters on file.

I probably have on file an application from some one who wants to buy a property exactly like yours.

Again, I may receive such a letter in to-day's mail, or in to-morrow's mail, or next week.

I co-operate with thousands of the most enterprising real estate agencies throughout the country, bringing their clients and my clients together, with mutual profit.

In short, I utilize every possible method of making quick sales.

FAIR

If you place your farm, home, or business in my hands it will not be tied up in any way.

If you should happen to find a buyer before I do, you will owe me no commission.

When sale is made you may have your own bank handle the money, so that you take no risk.

The average real estate agent doesn't advertise—except by talking.

He will put a description of your property on his books and a sign on the property, and then sit and wait for somebody to happen along and inquire about it.

That method sells a number of properties everywhere in the world, but it takes a long time, and rarely brings the highest price.

SAVING TIME

My plan appeals to the man who wants to get 10% or 15% more for his property than he has been offered, and to those who must sell on short notice.

It is a time-saving plan.

I am sure that I can find a buyer for any property that is worth the price asked for it.

Of course I cannot sell worthless property.

I want nothing to do with a property that does not warrant paying the taxes on it.

LUCK

Some people call me lucky.

I am not lucky.

I am not a wizard.

I am exceedingly successful because I am exceedingly practical and careful, and progressive and persistent, and because I have ample capital and the knowledge that wide experience has brought.

SECRECY

I am very careful to protect my clients' affairs from the merely curious.

This appeals to many people who have good substantial reasons for keeping their private affairs to themselves.

In offering a property I tell the State and county or city it is in, but I do not tell the exact location or the name of the owner until I feel sure that the interested party means business.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

Upon request I will gladly furnish New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago National Bank references.

My best references are, of course, my clients. Therefore I give you as many extracts from recent letters as I have room for.

The original letters from which these extracts were taken, together with thousands of others, can be inspected at any time, and by anyone, at my Philadelphia offices.

The prompt and efficient manner in which you handled the selling of my North Carolina farm was in every way satisfactory.—E. H. STRAFFORD, Cheraw, S. C.

I thank you very much for your good work and quick sale in closing the deal for my property.—H. A. MOTTHERS, Mukwango, Waukesha County, Wis.

I am in receipt of deed your attorneys drew up in the completion of the sale on my property, together with your check. Thanking you for your promptness, I remain, A. P. JENNINGS, South Port, Conn.

The sale of my Colorado farm, concluded by you, compels me to admit that you accomplish all you claim. I have been endeavoring to dispose of this property for some time through agents and my own efforts without success.—E. J. CAMERON, Jefferson, Col.

You sold my property for me within forty-eight hours after placing it with you.—GEO. STOLZ, 1188 Tremont Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

Your favor with enclosed check in payment for our quarter section received. We have been in correspondence with many other parties for the past seven or eight years, but have found it impossible to close out until we availed ourselves of your help.—EDW. A. WOOD, 100 L. St., Cleveland, O.

I am pleased with the manner in which you disposed of my farm. I tried for a long time to get it off my hands without success. You seem to be the only one who has made persistent effort to accomplish the desired end.—JOSEPH JOHNSON, Logan, Ohio.

Your services in the transfer of my 1,400-acre farm were prompt and satisfactory.—H. E. KREUTTER, Nickle Plate, Ind.

The sale of my lot was made at a fair price and in less than two months from the time I placed it in your hands.—H. M. LYON, Wyalusing, Pa.

The purchaser you referred to me for my residence made settlement but little more than three weeks from the time I placed the property in your hands.—WM. H. CORTLAND, Wakefield, Mass.

I have just disposed of my farm through your assistance, and feel much gratified at the promptness with which the sale was made.—ADOLPH KAISER, Milltown, N. J.

You succeeded in finding a customer for my house in less than a month after it was placed in your hands.—MRS. M. MORSE, 612 W. 79th St., New York City.

If you want to sell any kind of real estate anywhere, I can undoubtedly do as well for you as I have done for others.

Therefore it will pay you to sit right down and send me a brief description of your property, naming your lowest cash price, and I will then tell you how and why I can quickly convert the property into cash, and will give you my terms for handling it.

FREE BOOKLET

I will also send you, *free of charge*, my booklet telling how to sell real estate for cash.

The information contained in this booklet will be of great value to you, even if you decide not to sell.

Remember, you are under no obligations whatever to employ my services, if, after getting my letter, you should decide not to sell; but if you want to sell your property for cash, you had better write to-day before you forget it.

Do it now.

If you want to buy any farm, home, or business in any part of the country, tell me your requirements. I will guarantee to fill them promptly and satisfactorily.

Write me to-day.

W. M. Ostrander

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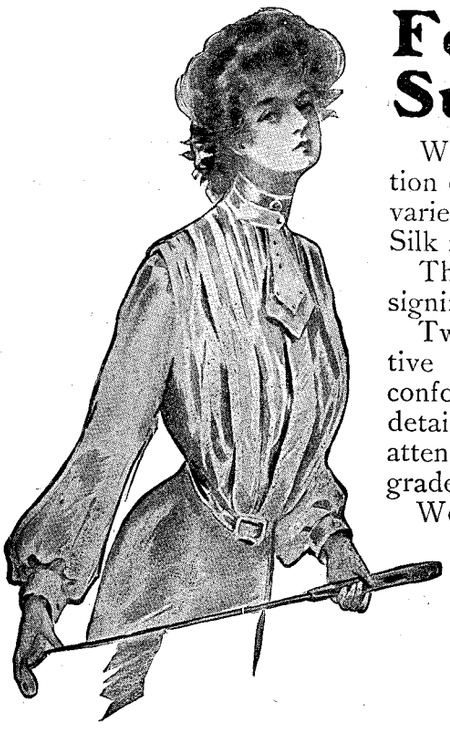

We display a very attractive collection of Wash Waists, embracing a wide variety of the best Linen, Cotton and Silk materials.

The models are all of our own designing, and are sold exclusively by us.

Two of the most stylish and attractive are illustrated herewith. These conform to the latest mode, and in every detail are finished with the care and attention which characterize the highest grade custom work.

We are pleased at all times to send samples showing patterns and quality of material used in the different lines mentioned.

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Colored Scotch Madras, $3.50
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Scotch Cheviot, $3.50
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Shirting Linen, $4.50.
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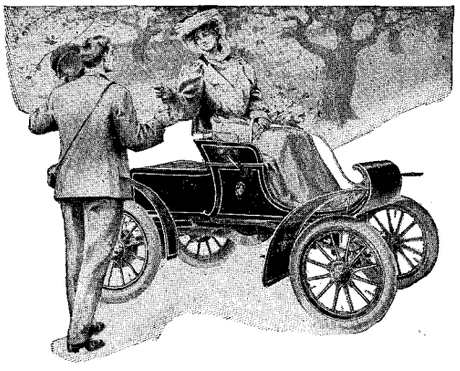

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Our cars possess efficiency without complication. Are the most thoroughly tested cars on the market—are held to higher standards of quality.

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Touring Runabout, 7 h. p., $750 **Touring Car, 20 h. p. (2 cyl.) $1400**

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